


From: Marjorie Kennedy  12/4/96 6:14PM  
To: Quin Denvir  
Subject: Ted-Articles from Zerzan

----- Message Contents -----

I showed to Ted the attached articles we received from Zerzan. Ted thought you and Jody should review these for content; he thinks the language contained in the articles is similar to the language used in the manifesto.

*Jeff - please file in Zerzan*

*Thank*

*Mayer*

# 27.25 Do An End of War to Wilderness Controversy?

Articles on wilderness in the *Missoulian*, the *Independent Record*,  
and the *Great Falls Tribune*  
July 1977

NEW TODAY



7/20/77  
5/82



# RARE II: An End at Last To Wilderness Controversy?

By DON SCHWENNESEN  
Missoula Staff Writer

They're calling it RARE II.

And if you follow the continuing wilderness controversy in western Montana you'll be hearing a lot more about RARE II in the next year.

RARE II will be an attempt by the Forest Service to take a second look at all the remaining large tracts of roadless land in the nation. The study is to decide which areas should be considered for preservation and which should be opened up for road construction, logging and other types of management.

A second look at roadless areas?

That's right. About five years ago, the Forest Service went through a similar review project that was dubbed RARE I — the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.

RARE I identified a total of 1,430 separate roadless areas representing some 55 million acres, or nearly 30 per cent of the 186 million acres administered by the Forest Service.

## Land Set Aside

Forest Service Chief John McGuire immediately set aside nearly a fifth of those areas for eventual wilderness study. Those "selected" areas were and still are called "new study areas" in the jargon of foresters.

The "non-selected" areas, representing just more than 80 per cent of the remaining roadless lands, were to be given another look during routine Forest Service land use planning.

But it was generally expected most of them would be of less than wilderness quality.

The long-range Forest Service management program for the next four decades, details of which were finished last year under terms of the Resource Planning Act of 1974, gave some indication of the ultimate wilderness targets in the minds of top officials in the previous Ford administration.

That document envisioned that probably 90 per cent of the "new study areas" — but only 15 per cent of the "non-se-

lected" areas — would eventually find their way into the nation's wilderness system.

But all that may be re-worked in coming months by the Carter administration.

Since 1973, the original RARE has faced a growing chorus of criticism from environmentalists because of omissions, boundary disagreements and disputes over the judgment process by which the quality of roadless areas was evaluated.

In numerous instances, the criticisms have turned into administrative appeals, lawsuits or congressional wilderness study bills that aim to force the Forest Service to reconsider some of its RARE I decisions.

Many environmentalists think pre-development attitudes of the previous administrations have colored decisions by some federal land managers, who are viewed as insensitive to the fact that roadless resources are dwindling.

This year M. Rupert Cutler, President Carter's new assistant agriculture secretary, directed the Forest Service to take a fresh look at all remaining roadless areas where land-use planning decisions have not yet been made.

## Decisions Surprised Many

And earlier this year the administration astonished even many wilderness advocates in western Montana by proposing instant wilderness designation for three proposed study areas that were rejected or forgotten during the original RARE: McGregg-Thompson, Welcome Creek and Mt. Henry.

RARE II will be a second attempt by the Forest Service to decide which areas should be set aside instantly as wilderness, which should be studied and which should be released from further consideration to development can proceed.

Ray Hunter is the new RARE II coordinator for the Forest Service Northern Region, and he said last week that the region will be "trying to pick up every piece of roadless area we missed in the past."

He said RARE II amounts to "taking RARE I and perfecting it."

But opponents of a larger wilderness system, whose ranks include timber and mining interests, off-road vehicle recreationists and others, are openly critical of RARE II.

They view it as a process that could stall areas and development for months in many roadless areas.

McGuire countered such objections during a recent visit to Missoula by saying that RARE II, as now envisioned, would culminate in a proposal to Congress that would amount to a final solution in the wilderness controversy.

Presumably Congress would take the RARE II study recommendations and forge them into a law that would rid all further debate, the way the Alaska pipeline congressional decision ended debate over that issue.

Without congressional action to resolve the wilderness debate, the appeals, lawsuits and piecemeal congressional proposals could drag on indefinitely.

## End to Debate

For pro-development interests, RARE II would at least offer the promise of an end to the wilderness debate in exchange for a few more months of waiting.

"The timetable" for RARE II "isn't that firm yet," Hunter said last week. "It's all been dropped on us as fast as we're not sure what the impacts are going to be."

But it was plain that the Forest Service was rapidly gearing up for action.

Foresters from throughout the region already have been assigned to coordinate the RARE II process, and they met with Hunter in Missoula for a briefing Wednesday. The regional forester and his staff got a rundown late in the week, and forest supervisors were scheduled to attend a Missoula briefing next week.

In addition, Cutler himself is scheduled to be in Missoula later this month.

"We're looking at roughly 14 months" for the RARE II study, Hunter said, adding that a draft statement should be ready by next June if all goes well. A final statement should be out by next fall.

Public meetings on RARE II have already been scheduled throughout the region, with a Missoula meeting set for Aug. 2, a Kalispell meeting scheduled Aug. 3 and a Hamilton meeting scheduled Aug. 11.

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They've been particularly successful in winning expanded rights for criminal defendants. A Burger court ruling put back the instances in which a person was entitled to a jury trial. Ignoring the ruling, South Dakota and Maine later said their citizens have a right to a jury even for petty offenses.

On Jan. 17, the Supreme Court of Alaska refused to follow a 1972 Burger court ruling that put back a person's right to a lawyer before he was indicted. In 1974, Michigan had made the same decision.

In 1972, by a 6-4 vote, the U.S. Supreme Court said that police searches that previously had violated the Fourth Amendment, because they were "unreasonable," were hence to be automatically "reasonable" if made pursuant to a "custodial arrest." The case involved a man subjected to a full police search after he had been brought in for operating a car with a revoked license.

The supreme courts of Hawaii and California have refused to follow that rule.

state's formula; it was argued, deprived poor people of "equal protection of the laws" because they couldn't raise as much for their schools as persons in rich school districts.

Shortly after, the Supreme Court of New Jersey, using its own constitution, decided for a more equitable system. California and Connecticut have followed suit.

About 20 states also adopted a more equitable system by enacting state laws based on the arguments the U.S. justices rejected.

A blarney aspect of this "end-run" movement is that part of the encouragement is coming from within the court itself. Liberal Justice William J. Brennan Jr., the senior justice, has been reminding lawyers and state judges that "although in the past it might have been safe for counsel to raise only federal constitutional issues in state courts, plainly it would be most unwise these days not also to raise the state constitutional issues."

get someone to listen, just to help them find their own way to fulfill their individual needs.

"We have a teen-age daughter, and I know if she were in trouble, if someone came to me and said, 'Lady your daughter has a problem,' I'd be so grateful for their interest in the problem

the aid of safety net and hand grip, perhaps the next time he would secure the animal back in the bed of the truck with rope and support. This is no joy-ride for your pet — just the master gone to the dogs." Mrs. M.D. Clark, 1811 Clemens Road, Missoula.

## the missoulian

Founded May 1, 1873

JOHN TALBOT—PUBLISHER  
EDWARD A. COYLE—EDITOR  
SAM REYNOLDS—EDITORIAL  
PAGE EDITOR

# purity pitch hurts wilderness

Once upon a time the forestry issue centered on specific abuses — clearcutting and overcutting to the exclusion of balanced, multiple-use management, for example.

As a result, such places as the Bitterroot National Forest and the devastated drainages of the North Fork of the Flathead on the Flathead National Forest became infamous examples of overcut policies in the national forests. In microcosm, these forests reflected the ills that beset our entire national forest system.

Timber had become the dominant factor in forestry management and for other resources it was catch-as-catch-can. Forestry wasn't forestry at all, but simply the merchandising of wood. Funding programs favored road construction and logging to the exclusion of such things as soil protection, wildlife management, wilderness, and other multiple-use factors. Management programs reflected the commodity-oriented bias of the funding process. And it's still pretty much that way in many cases.

The debate continues, in Monstee, Idaho, Alaska, and on to the redwood forests of California. Only now the forestry issue has shifted from specific management practices to that of land-use allocation.

The big question facing public policy decision-makers today is not prescription whether — should we clearcut or selective cut, or not cut at all? The issue now is determining whether or not specific land masses shall be allocated for one use or another. And the focal point of this debate is the wild-lands issue.

Fundamentally, the question is "How much of the as-yet unroaded lands on the national forests shall be retained as wild-land resources?"

The issue deals with hard choices. In some cases lands that hold high wilderness values also have value to society for commodity resources — timber, minerals, etc. — found within them. And it isn't always easy to determine which of these

values will carry the day.

Historically, the issue has generally been decided in favor of commodity values. The standard policy was to build roads and log first, and then ask questions about wilderness and wildlife later.

Thousands upon thousands of roadless acres on the national forest that held wilderness values have been roaded and opened to the chainsaw and

## the Edgewise Word

by Dale Burk

the editor's pen. Thus recent years, this war often accomplished without general public knowledge or review.

The times have changed that, though during recent years wild-land resources got short shrift from the Nixon-Ford administration. Policies involving both practices and allocation of public resources tended to favor commodity use of the land. Consequently, there was a drifting away from the basic legislative intent that some small percentage of the American wilderness resource be preserved.

Opponents of wilderness devised schemes to circumvent the law, both in terms of specific management regulations and allocation of lands to wilderness. One of these schemes involved what is called the "purity argument."

In terms of designating wilderness lands, it holds that potential wilderness must be absolutely without any sign (i.e., pure) of man, even, even though the Wilderness Act does not set such strict standards.

In terms of use, it adopts the most stringent policies: Make wilderness use difficult, even dangerous, over-regulate those who use it. Again, the Wilderness Act does not call for such strict measures.

And yet the purity argument has been a favorite of both the big-corporation timber industry and the Forest Service. They use it to prevent more areas from being classified as wilderness. And they use it to dupe user-groups, such as out-fitters, etc., into opposing wilderness classification.

For a time, too, they got away with it. The purity argument was public policy during the Nixon-Ford years even though that wasn't the intent of Congress when it passed the Wilderness Act.

And now, with the change in administrations in Washington, an enlightened undersecretary of agriculture for forestry, Rupert Cutler, is bent on matching public policy with the actual intent of the Wilderness Act.

Cutler knows the Wilderness Act inside and out. And he has dropped the phony purity argument.

Some of those in Congress who "fathered" the Wilderness Act applauded Cutler's change of federal policy. "In the opinion of many the Carter administration is returning the executive branch to a proper interpretation of the intent of Congress," Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., said. Metcalf added that he "subscribes to this opinion."

He should know whereof he speaks. Metcalf was a member of the House of Representatives when the original Wilderness Act was introduced. In fact, he was a sponsor of the companion House bill to Sen. Hubert Humphrey's initial Wilderness Act. Metcalf later served on the Senate committee which revised and secured passage of the act in 1964.

Now those who fight the battle for wilderness preservation won't have to also overcome a false criterion set up and promoted by what Metcalf labeled those who "bend its (the Wilderness Act's) interpretation to thwart its intent."

The phony purity concept has been a handy anti-wilderness argument. It shouldn't be any longer.

The Missoulian July 4, 1977



## Baucus Urges Consideration Of Wilderness Economic Impact

By JoAnn SPEELMAN  
Missoula Correspondent  
KALISPELL — Congressman Max Baucus told Kalispell residents Wednesday the economic impact of reducing commercial timber land in northwestern Montana must be considered in the evaluation of proposals for new wilderness.

He said the consideration is necessary because timber is the area's leading industry.

He repeated earlier statements that he opposes a wilderness study classification for the McGregor-Thompson area on the Lolo National Forest and for Welcome Creek near Missoula.

The U.S. Forest Service plan for use of the McGregor-Thompson area is "very good," Baucus said, and he added the checkerboard ownership of the area would make wilderness classification difficult.

Baucus said he does support proposals for giving wilderness study classifications to some other areas in Montana, however.

Congress is now putting more money into the Forest Service budget for timber management, Baucus said, and is attempting to increase timber harvests and help local economies while still allowing some areas to be used in a wilderness capacity.

Turning to another issue, Baucus said the federal government is starting to look seriously at the question of Indian

rights and jurisdiction but has made no long-range decisions yet.

The Indian question is the biggest and most complex issue facing Congress," he said, and he suggested the extremes on both sides need to "cool it and all and talk."

Baucus was in the Flathead Valley on part of a statewide tour he is conducting during the congressional recess.

## Columbia Falls School Levies Approved

COLUMBIA FALLS — Columbia Falls School Dist. 8 voters decisively approved elementary and high school special levies in a Wednesday election.

The vote was 383 to 294 in favor of a high school special levy of 10.84 mills to raise \$184,800.

On the grade school request for \$248,783, or 20.5 mills, the vote was 473 in favor, 403 opposed.

On April 5 and May 17, Dist. 8 voters turned down school requests for special levies. The levies approved Wednesday were the lowest proposed by the district.

## Trego Man Killed In Logging Accident

LIBBY — A young Trego man was killed in a logging accident at Swamp Creek near Trego about 1:25 p.m. Wednesday, according to Lincoln County Sheriff Mike McMeekin.

He said Robert Richard McCully, 19, was removing the limbs from trees on a logging truck when one of the trees pulled off and hit him. McMeekin

said McCully died of massive chest injuries.

At the time of the accident, McCully was free on \$25,000 bond pending trial on charges involving the multiple rape of an 18-year-old handicapped Eureka woman March 5. McCully had pleaded innocent to the charges of sexual intercourse without consent and aggravated kidnapping.


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sh officials said the bear captured and was drugged re being down to Missoula.



# WETA Members Oppose Wilderness Study Bill

By JANN SPEELMAN  
Missoula Flathead Bureau

**KALISPELL** — Members of the Western Environmental Trades Association (WETA), a coalition representing labor, industry, business and agriculture, voiced opposition Thursday to the wilderness study bill presently before Congress.

During a meeting in Kalispell, members voiced potential loss of jobs as the reason for opposing Montana Sen. Lee Metcalf's Wilderness Study Bill (S 192).

Metcalf's bill would designate nine areas — mostly in western Montana — as study regions for possible wilderness designation. The nine areas total 67,000 acres. They include mountainous regions known as the West Project in Beaverhead County, Taylor Ridge, Gallatin and Madison counties, Blueprint, Ravalli County, Sapphire, Ravalli and Granite counties, Two Lakes, west of Glacier National Park, Middle Fork, Judith Basin County, Big Snows, Fergus and Golden Valley counties, Hyacinth Ponds, Bull Lake, Colville and Park counties, and Mt. Henry, Lincoln County.

In other business, efforts by Montana Sen. John Melcher to speed up a decision on which route to use to transport oil from the Alaska pipeline were approved by the group.

Melcher is attempting to speed up possible routes-

tion of a pipeline to carry the oil from the West Coast to refineries in the Midwest. His efforts are aimed at reducing bureaucratic delays that could stall pipeline construction for years.

Also winning the group's support was a bill being considered by Congress which would provide financial relief to agriculture and other interests suffering economic losses because of the drought in the Western States.

During the monthly meeting, Ken Byrne from the Old West Historical Commission discussed his efforts to attract capital to the area to help the economic situation and provide more jobs.

He said more and more foreign money is being invested in the United States, partly because of concern about foreign governments and partly because the west cost of production has been faster in foreign countries than in the United States.

Gordon McOrbair, Montana agriculture commissioner, said he plans to reorganize the department to make it more efficient and to provide better service for agriculture.

If the problems of low wheat prices and wheat production continue, they will have a drastic effect on the state's economy, he said.

The WETA members agreed to meet in cities throughout the state in an attempt to attract more members.

## Complaints Filed Against Kalispell Adult Book Stores

By JANN SPEELMAN  
Missoula Flathead Bureau

**KALISPELL** — Complaints have been filed against the owners and/or operators of two adult book stores in Kalispell, alleging the stores used to advertise the businesses could be offensive to the public.

Bruce Weir, 41, of Weirfish, is named in one complaint as the operator of The Red Door on Second Street West in Kalispell.

Flinted County Atty. Patrick Springer said complaints also have been filed against the owners and/or operators of The Sex Shop, situated on West Idaho Street in Kalispell.

No names are listed on the complaints for The Sex Shop because the identity of the op-

erators are not yet known. However, county records indicate that the building that houses the shop is owned by Daniel Cossette and Thomas Shaw, both of Oregon.

Weir was arraigned in justice court in Kalispell Thursday on a misdemeanor charge of maintaining a public nuisance. He requested statutory time before entering a plea on the charge and was released on his own recognizance.

Several businessmen near the two shops are organizing efforts to oppose the adult book stores.

The Sex Shop has not opened for business, however, the business's sign has been put up. The Red Door is open for business.

## Horse Show Entries To Close Sunday

**HAMILTON** — Entries will close at midnight Sunday for the sixth annual Northwest 4-H Club Horse Show and Gymkhana.

The show will be Wednesday and Thursday at the Ravalli County Fairgrounds in Hamilton. The public is invited and no admission will be charged.

Starting at 8 a.m. Wednesday, there will be 4-H events and open events in equitation, pleasure, halter and trail classes. Gymkhana events will start at 10 a.m. Thursday with barrel racing, pole bending, tyrolean, goal tying and other events.

The Ravalli County 4-H queen will be crowned Thursday at 1 p.m. High-point awards will be given for the horse show and gymkhana. Judges will be Kathy Monk, Conrad, and Bill Albert, Hamilton.

Information about the show is available from Heidi Weaver at 343-4723.



## FBI Completes Investigation Of Alleged Police Brutality

By JO RAINBOLT

**MISSOULIAN CORRESPONDENT**  
**HAMILTON** — FBI agents have completed their investigation into a case of alleged police brutality at Hamilton and will submit their findings to the U.S. Justice Department in Washington, D.C.

FBI special agent Jay Bailey told The Missoulian Friday in a telephone interview from Dallas that the Justice Department will evaluate the information the FBI supplies and then determine if the case should go before a federal grand jury. The grand jury would decide whether anyone should be indicted.

Bruce Mosbrucker, 38, Hamilton, was charged Hamilton's Assistant Police Chief Robert Weber, officers Jack Boland, Lynn Bryant and Allen Auch with brutality. Mosbrucker claims he was beaten by the four officers the morning of June 28.

Both Mosbrucker and Hamilton City Police Chief Jim Cooly requested that the FBI conduct an investigation.

Cooly also requested that Ravalli County Sheriff Dale Dye investigate the incident. Dye said he has interviewed persons involved in the incident and has ordered the details of the inter-

views to the FBI.

Neither Dye nor Vogelsang could predict how long it will take for the Justice Department to make a decision. Dye said he is "waiting for their conclusion" before he proceeds.

Dye said he and the FBI both offered a 30-day detention test to Mosbrucker and that Mosbrucker apparently consented to the FBI test.

## Glacier Park Campground Closed Because of Bears

**WEST GLACIER** — Closeded grizzly sightings in the Glacier Park area of Glacier National Park have resulted in closure of the campground.

Park officials said Friday that two large grizzlies were seen in the area Friday morning, so the area was closed to campers but remains open for day-use hikers.

Glacier Park Chalet also remains open for overnight guests. Earlier in the week, a grizzly

## Gaming Regulation — Waives License Fee

**HAMILTON** — A new amendment to Ravalli County gaming regulations states that in bridge, cribbage, hearts, pinwheel, pick, rummy, whist or solitaire there is no fee required to play and no prize of money or thing of value, the \$10 annual license fee is waived.

The county's gaming regulations have been amended by the county commissioners and are to effect in all parts of the county outside incorporated cities. The governing body of each city must adopt the regulations if they are to be in force within that city.

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Dana Margot Fossberg was born at Neigale, Surrey, May 11, 1934. She made her ballet debut with the Vic-Wells Ballet in 1954.

## Lifesaving

Annmarie Giesecke acts the part of an unconscious swimmer as Amy Lynch assists her. The girls, both from Corvallis, are practicing lifesaving techniques at the Hamilton swimming pool. (Christine Johnson Photo)

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The Missoulian, July 10, 1972

# Group Denounces Planned FS Roadless Study

## Citizens for Wilderness Plans Own Inventory

By DON SORWENSEN  
Missoulian Staff Writer

The coordinator of the Northwest Citizens for Wilderness charged Saturday that the Forest Service is planning to omit large areas of potential wilderness from its impending inventory of roadless areas in the northern Rockies.

Steve Connors, 44, of Butte, said the Forest Service plans for RARE II — the repeat version of the 1972 Roadless Area Review and Evaluation — are "un-

acceptable" and violate the intent of the Carter administration.

Connors said the Forest Service has departed 180 degrees from what was intended by last Agriculture Secretary M. Rupert Celler, who directed the agency four months ago to prepare a new inventory of roadless areas.

"It was a sham in 1972," he said of RARE, protesting adding that his organization is "not going to recognize" the Forest Service inventory but will pre-

pare its own inventory data for presentation at public hearings later this summer.

Connors made the statements Saturday after about 30 area representatives of the 300-member organization met at noon for an informal discussion of the RARE II process.

He specifically targeted a provision in the Forest Service national RARE guidelines that allows local foresters to omit any roadless area from the inventory if a local land-use management plan already has been written for the area.

Ray Hyster, head of the RARE II program in the Forest Service Northern Region, defended the forthcoming inventory and said he believes in fully

comparing with national guidelines that presumably have Celler's approval.

But he acknowledged that under the guidelines there will be no review of roadless areas that already have been planned.

"If we went back and opened all the up again, some of our previous efforts would be of any value at all," he said.

Federal foresters reason that wilderness values within roadless areas get proper consideration during the land-use planning process, but Connors said "that argument does not hold water. The areas in reality were not studied for wilderness potential."

He said anti-wilderness bias has prevented the Forest Service until very recently from conducting objective reviews of roadless areas in the national land-use planning process.

"You can review just about any multiple-use plan," he said, citing the Horner, Lower Wolf, and Rudebach Mountain areas on the Kootenai National Forest as three areas where wilderness management alternatives were never properly considered.

In one 14-page study affecting an area comprising 29,000 roadless acres, only one page was devoted to wilderness values, he said.

Another spokesman for the group, who asked not to be identified, cited the Sevenmile Mile and Upper Flaherty planning

units as further examples.

Upper Flaherty included more than 30,000 roadless acres, most of it contiguous to the Cabinet Wilderness. But only a 500-acre addition to the Cabinet wilderness was ever considered, he said, and that was rejected by the Forest Service in the final plan.

"With trained foresters who are also responsible for getting out the timber cut, you have conflicts," he said.

Even Mr. Hyster didn't have a wilderness alternative until it started getting hung up legally," he said, referring to the nationwide proposed wilderness study area now before Congress.

He expressed no legal action.

he said, the Kootenai forest revised the final version of the plan to include a wilderness alternative. The area was recently recommended for inclusion as a wilderness designation by the Carter administration.

Hyster dismissed the allegations of the group as possibly "a judgmental thing on the part of individual public."

Connors said he would not participate in any roadless area wilderness study, and he said the timber industry has a right to know which areas are going to be open for timber harvesting.

But he said he did not see how the Forest Service could make a proper evaluation of roadless areas if it is planning

to omit many of the roadless areas from the initial inventory.

He said key members of his organization are planning to fight the RARE II process, if necessary, to 38 national forests in the northern Rockies.

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## Around Missoula

### Solar Energy Topic of Talks

Missoula area efforts to harness solar energy will be reviewed this summer in a series of weekly talks scheduled at the Northern House, 222 W. State St.

Sentinel High School science teacher Richard Dill will be the first speaker Tuesday at 7 p.m. His illustrated talk will review his solar energy work near Stevensville.

Dill uses three solar collectors and a supplemental wood stove for residential heating, noting the captured heat is a 1,100-gallon water tank system that reaches 140 degrees.

He recently received a state grant to further his work, according to Sam Spruill of the Alternative Energy Resources Organization, organizer of the lecture series.

Dill will be on leave of absence from Sentinel next year to set up a firm to manufacture solar collectors locally.

### Newcomers Club Picnics Planned

The Newcomers Club meets each Wednesday at 11:30 a.m. in Lions Park for a family picnic. All newcomers to the community and past members are invited and are asked to bring their own lunch.

### Lalache League Meets Tuesday

There will be a Lalache League meeting Tuesday at 8 p.m. at 4400 Spangle Road.

The league fee is \$10.00. For more information, call 726-1346.

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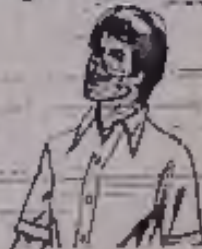
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# Minimum-till Used in Sod Seeding

**MISSOULA** — Agricultural researchers in Montana and four other western states have begun an intensive research effort aimed at helping stockmen get more production from pastures and rangelands, and ultimately "more beef per acre."

The scientists will focus their studies on development of sod-seeding methods, using minimum-till drills, that will successfully establish small seeded grasses and legumes.

The research is being funded by a grant from the Old West Regional Commission which helps obtain federal monies for research projects in Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Mon-

ton's share of the grant was \$10,000.

"We're trying to help cattlemen stay ahead of consumer demands for red meat. We're looking as far ahead as the year 2020 when the United States will need an additional 21 billion pounds of beef to meet the needs of 200 million people," says Leon Welty, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station researcher.

Welty, who is coordinating the five-state research project, is assistant professor of agronomy at the Northwestern Agricultural Research Center, Kalispell.

One main objective of the research is to test various types of

large minimum-till drills that will seed directly into sod, according to Welty.

"With minimum-till, the sod is not broken up," he says. "And the technique is a tremendous labor and fuel saver. We can seed, fertilize and apply herbicides in one trip across the sod using one implement."

Researchers will also determine optimum seeding and fertilizer rates and are testing several herbicides at different rates of application.

Also to be determined is the ability of various legume and grass species to become established, both when planted alone or in mixtures.

"Another piece of work," he

says, "is determining optimum post seeding management practices that will enhance seedling emergence. For example, grazing animals might be used instead of chemicals to control competing sod."

Besides reducing labor and fuel requirements, the minimum-till system of sod seeding should also reduce fertilizer costs, especially if legumes are seeded, according to Welty.

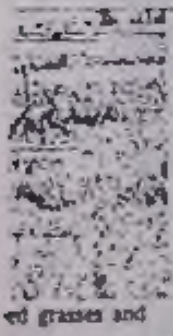
"Legumes can fix atmospheric nitrogen thereby reducing the amount of expensive nitrogen fertilizer that would have to be applied," he says.

Minimum-till also permits seeding under moisture conditions that would be far too wet for plowing and, he adds, re-

sults are thereby "better."

Welty and his colleagues have a lot of faith in the minimum-till concept," he says, and, "If our five-state project proves it ranchers will have a method of selectively establishing more and legume species that are most productive as feed for beef cattle."

Research under the Old West Commission grant began in April and is scheduled to end June 30, 1979. This year, the researchers will do comprehensive studies at Kalispell Soil Research and expand the research to other areas of the state in 1978. In 1979, most seedings will be done on ranchers' pastures and rangelands.



ed grasses and

## ATURE

### Water Harvesting May Be Possible

**HELENA, Ariz.** — Principles collected from dry designed runoff areas, concentrated on adjacent of land, may be used for long range water storage, according to a report by a U.S. team of Agriculture (USDA) research team.

The study, which was conducted in the dry, semi-arid regions of the West, was the first in a series of studies of water harvesting fields of range-herds in the study of water for plant growth. The study of water harvesting fields of range-herds in the study of water for plant growth. The study of water harvesting fields of range-herds in the study of water for plant growth.

Alongside these plots are control plots that received no supplemental water. The control plots produced about 125 pounds of forage per acre.

Allowing for the land used in collecting the water, the average yield for the entire system was still five times greater than would have been obtained from a solid planting of grass. Frazer and Schreyer reported.

**HELENA** — Grazing would be sharply curtailed if additional land in Montana is designated for wilderness areas, a state agricultural leader has said.

Moss L. Teigen, executive vice president of the Montana Stockgrowers Association, said members of his organization do not believe "that designating additional areas for single-use purposes such as wilderness is in the best interests of the nation."

Teigen added, however, that the 1,200-member rancher organization has long supported the multiple use concept in the management of public lands.

## Group Opposes Wilderness Bills

grazing would be allowed to continue under wilderness designation, but said it would be "essentially curtailed" because of restrictions on the use of mechanical equipment such as chain saws, bulldozers and backhoes. This equipment he said is needed to maximize production from grazing allotments through fencing, water development and other uses.

"THIS IS NO small problem when we consider the vast most production goals of our country," he added.

Teigen pointed out that despite the fact that grazing is permitted under the law, wild-

erness areas as they now exist in Montana have few livestock grazing permits.

"I support the reason for this is the livestock grazer just cannot conduct a viable livestock grazing management program under the restrictions placed upon him in a wilderness environment," he said.

TEIGEN SAID livestock men probably could live with a wilderness designation if the use of mechanical devices were permitted. But he added, "It is unlikely that such a rational concept will be embraced reality."

he Montana's livestock men must stand opposed to the es-

tablishment of any more wilderness in Montana whether it be in a study category or not."

Teigen said the more land that areas would be studied for study would set the stage for eventual classification as wilderness "without regard to what any study might indicate."

"IT IS A well-known fact that the more attention called to an area the more public use and interest is generated," he said.

Teigen outlined last week at a hearing (scheduled to be conducted by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands) the proposed passage of S. 973, which is a wilderness study bill.

### Co-ops May Participate in Price Supports

Cooperative marketing associations may now participate on behalf of their members in Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) price support programs for wheat, rice, corn, sorghum, barley and oats, according to Floyd W. Colpitts, executive director of the Nevada County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS).

Colpitts' cooperative have been able to obtain CCC loans on wheat, barley, rice and sorghum for many years.

CCC requires that cooperatives that participate in support programs meet a number of requirements, Colpitts said. "For example, the cooperative must be owned and controlled by active members."

An approved cooperative's by-laws must provide for annual meetings that all members can

attend, open membership and voting to secret ballot.

"The cooperative must demonstrate that it is organized and staffed to sell commodities for its members, and has a uniform marketing agreement with all members," said Colpitts. The agreement recognizes authority from the members to obtain loans on, and sell commodities.

Cooperatives, drawing the participants, regardless of size, may obtain applications forms from the director of farms, oil seeds and cotton division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 3415, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Approved cooperatives, as well as individual producers, may apply at the local ASCS county office for CCC loans on eligible commodities.

With this ring, I thee wed....A most important ring for a most important occasion. From our extensive 14K *Tahongtin* collection.

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SUMMER IS FOR THE GOOD TIMES

SINGER

10 JULY



about the group's upcoming release is a bit from the group's upcoming release.

You can't see your wife's got a boy friend on the side? Uncle Bert passed away, and the will is held up in probate? Maybe you can't tell a hot from a cold? Sounds like you need a lawyer.

Well, now there's Murray's Law. Since that's right — the finest legal service in Rogers Park, Murray does it all, and he'll do it all for you. No matter how large or how small. Fast service. In court to 9 out of 10.

and because August is a slow month for

them called. Just on the way, Murray just appeared in American, justice for serious service.

One can imagine the set up. You drive in to any one of hundreds of conveniently located stores. Your legal order is taken by speaking into a plastic robot judge. And by the time you drive around to the cashier's window, your credit papers or contract are ready.

If you need something a little complicated, don't worry. We do it your way.

Advertising could also bring on the personal touch among lawyers. Instead of Grabbit, Greed

it's gone. Especially when your law partners include an ex IRS regional director and a former tax court judge. Meet me my mate.

Laughlin, Samuels and Jensen. We've got the contacts.

Fear is another advertising gimmick that some lawyers might exploit. Second City's Barendson fantasizes that he might be the legal equivalent of the current Capt. Kelly smoke-detector commercial in which a fire captain is seen walking through the charred ruins of a house.

A captioned that might mean a caption. Attractive, female attorney seeks clients, bill plants, loans, backpacking and redneck rock.

For intellectuals, the Atlantic Monthly classified might be just the market. Being lawyer, Redcliffe, Yale, with just a mere sense of humor, interested in a meaningful attorney-client relationship with anyone head about Nabakov and integral calculus.

Kids are an untapped legal market, given all the recent but little noticed court decisions on ju-

The Missoulian, July 11, 1987

the missoulian

FOUNDED 1870

JOHN H. BOY PUBLISHER  
EDMUND J. BOY EDITOR  
DAVID L. BOY MANAGING EDITOR

## mcgregor-thompson issue raises new questions

The proposal of the McGregor-Thompson country as a wilderness study area came as a surprise even to many wilderness advocates within the state, who have been devoting their efforts toward other areas such as the one in Sen. Lee Metcalf's Montana Wilderness Study Bill.

The Carter administration's subsequent recommendation to skip the study and make McGregor-Thompson an instant wilderness reserve as a shock.

Most wilderness advocates at least insist upon the study process, convinced that the unbiased scientific facts from such studies will justify wilderness designation in the key spots.

In the House, Rep. Max Baucus has scuttled the McGregor-Thompson proposal for the moment, announcing at the same time his support for the Metcalf bill.

But the proposal is still alive in the Senate version of the Endangered American Wilderness Bill (S. 1180) sponsored by Sen. Frank Church, D-Ida.

Of the three Montana areas in the bill, McGregor-Thompson is by far the most interesting at the moment. Mt. Henry will be studied anyway if the Metcalf bill passes — as it probably will with Baucus finally behind it.

Welcome Creek is still in the early stages of land-use planning, and it is premature to appeal to Congress before the Forest Service has even indicated what it would like to do in the area.

The Forest Service may on its own propose wilderness study in Welcome Creek, although it is likely that a lesser roadless backcountry designation would satisfy many.

The importance of Welcome Creek seems to be less as wilderness and more as a key wildlife sanctuary in the midst of a forested mountain range that has been dreadfully abused by past logging.

But McGregor-Thompson is at once an enigma and a decisive turning point in the entire debate over wilderness.

It is an enigma because the Carter ad-

ministration proposed it as an instant wilderness, and nobody knows what that means.

It could mean that the administration is prepared to "go to the wall" for the area, condemning and purchasing all the checkerboard private land in the north end of McGregor-Thompson.

That would be an astonishing precedent in the wilderness preservation battle.

The Forest Service now has no power to condemn land for wilderness purposes, but Chief John McGuire has stated that a bill will be introduced to give the Forest Service that power.

On the other hand, it could be that the Carter administration didn't know what it was getting into when it opened the McGregor-Thompson can of worms. Perhaps the administration will back off gracefully and forget about the area — or propose wilderness study only for the Forest Service lands in the south half.

Either way, McGregor-Thompson must

be seen now as a decisive turning point because its backers — Friends of McGregor Lake — make no bones about the fact that they know the area is good for timber production. They want it in the wilderness system, anyway, because it is a wilderness forest and there aren't many of those left.

The question they raise is philosophically fundamental.

Should the wilderness preservation system be only a place for mountain peaks, goat rocks and glacial tundra? Or should it encompass representative samples of what was only two centuries ago a vast wilderness land of plains, prairies, eastern hardwood forests, deserts and — yes — western Montana timber lands.

That question needs to be answered.

And if Americans want to preserve representative samples of many types of wilderness, then McGregor-Thompson may be a vital wilderness study area indeed.

Even those who support the way the Forest Service wrote the multiple-use plan for McGregor-Thompson concede that the plan suffered a flaw. It failed to contemplate even the possibility of wilderness.

That could be a fatal flaw opening the way for a court challenge of the McGregor-Thompson plan, even if the current congressional study proposals are killed.

And the Carter administration support for McGregor-Thompson may turn out to be a bellwether presaging a dramatic shift in the national view toward wilderness.

— Schwenkessen



## carter's coca-cola man

### letters

#### justify a hike?

We have recently become residents of Missoula. One of the first articles I read on your paper was regarding a new price hike approved for Montana Power Co.

I had heard people complaining that Montana Power was already charging the most money, more than most could afford. However, not having had any dealings with the company first hand, I had no opinion on the subject. Well, I recently encountered my first experience with Montana Power.

We had to have a 24-hour line dug to tap into the main gas line to connect our mobile home. The first day a represent-

ative came out, detected where the line was, made a shunt and left. Later another man came with a backhoe and dug the hole for the main line, then another man dug a tunnel down to hand.

The men had arrived about 12 noon, worked for one and a half hours, then out in their truck from 1:30 to 2:00 p.m. talking and probably left a little later another fellow came and put some flatter signs by the open hole.

The next day another fellow came and laid the pipe, followed by another worker who filled in the main hole. The following day another fellow filled in the small ditch and later another came to pick up the flatter signs. Two days later a man came to attach the gas meter.

The point I am trying to make is that it took Montana Power a total of four days and

why grow green that won't be cropped?

It would be interesting to hear Dr. Hake's views on these aspects.

I prefer the trees and want to go all-out for increasing and improving our forests. Our future depends upon it. — M.C. Taylor, House 1, West Riverside, Missoula

## an appreciation

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN  
HALFT

of N.Y. Times News Service

I have never seen a more lucid, more timely, better balanced and more than mine. Vladimir Nabokov said of himself with typical perverse elegance.

But, without meaning to, he was

total aesthetic architecture built on theories of morality or psychology. In fact, he had nothing but contempt for most theorists, whether they were Marxists or Freudians or social realists or the vague critics who cruelly disparaged his early work. But it was an architecture that could serve.



## Vo-Tech Funding

tion

Georgia Ruth Rice, superintendent of public instruction said that "status quo" limit, really meant a nine per cent cut in needed appropriations for 1977.

"It means that each unit will be about \$250,000 short for \$1.25 million system-wide for fiscal 1977," Rice said.

In his letter, Rep. Palmer told the board he understood the legislature would fund the vo-tech system at a level it could maintain the status quo.

"Certainly that meant no new programs would be funded, but at the same time, it was my impression that no program would be eliminated either," he said. "It was my firm impression that by supporting the proposed budget, the vo-tech centers would not be harmed. The facts in the case are, however, just the opposite."

Palmer said the board should request later this month a budget amendment from the legislature's Finance Interim Committee.

Dumault said, "Programs are in danger and I don't want to see the system hurt. I have been told the Missoula vo-tech is running a deficit and something will have to be cut. I assure the other units are facing the same problem."

The board did not act on Dumault's offer.

## e Accidents Hit an Indians Hard

and highways that now run through their reservations.

Indians are dying in auto accidents at a rate twice the national average and for pedestrian fatalities it is three times higher, according to data obtained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for 1973-75.

"Reservation roads are primarily low-volume, low-speed facilities which are in need of repair and improvement," says a report by the Department of Transportation (DOT). "The understated roads, along with an apparent high incidence of drunk driving and low levels of traffic law enforcement" contribute to the higher-than-average rate.

Safety officials on some reservations maintain that alcohol may account for 80 to 95 per cent of the traffic fatalities, the department says.

There are other problems, too.

"Some reservations are not locked into state (traffic law) systems so you don't have to have a driver's license," said Willard Gillette, a BIA official in Albuquerque, N.M., in a telephone interview. "Some who may need them only speak their native tongue so they flunk the written driver's test. Bilingual traffic education is the answer."

For the past two years, 11 reservations have been able to participate in a highway safety program. They comprise about 20 per cent of the 343,000 reservation Indian population and a third of the 40,000 miles of roads. They range in area from the Blackfeet in Montana to the Navajo in Arizona.

claves in Arizona.

The DOT report observes that the Indian highway safety program is very new and that only a small amount of funds has been made available by Congress from the highway trust funds. In fiscal year 1976, for example, the 11 reservations divided \$518,000 for an average of about \$47,000 each.

"Currently, nearly half of the federal funds apportioned to this program are spent on planning and administrative expenses incurred by the 11 reservations," says the report. "Although these expenditures are appropriate, a greater proportion of the funding should be directed toward program upgrading and countermeasure implementation."

The report recommends that Congress at least double the size of the program. "If anything meaningful is to be achieved in the Indian Highway Safety Program."

"There is also a need for reservations to start positive efforts to counteract their major accident problems — DWI (driving while intoxicated) and the lack of adequate traffic law enforcement," the report continues.

"Safety upgrading of reservation roads should continue until data is available to permit a systematic improvement selection process."

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and  
holidays

## Chamber's Wilderness Two-Year Contract Statement Hit by Metcalf U Official

Sen. Lee Metcalf has challenged the rationale on which the Missoula Area Chamber of Commerce opposed passage of the Montana Wilderness Study Act.

In a letter to John E. Roemer, president of the Missoula chamber, Metcalf said the group erred both in interpreting the meaning of the Wilderness Act and by placing faith in the the Forest Service's roadless area-review process.

In opposing passage of the bill, S. 263, the chamber said the Forest Service already has considered and rejected wilderness designation of such areas in its roadless area review process and that inclusion of some areas in the act in the national wilderness system would affect the "purity" of the wilderness system because they showed some signs of man's impact

of the Wilderness Act," Metcalf said. "Remember that the act defines wilderness, in part, as those areas which 'generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the impact of man's work substantially unnoticeable.'"

Metcalf said the earlier Forest Service roadless area review was suspect because it was conceived and conducted under the direction of anti-wilderness officials.

"Your argument reads very well on paper," Metcalf said. "It fails to mention, however, that the Forest Service planning process, in which you place complete trust, was masterminded by Mr. Nixon's Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Robert Long, who openly made anti-wilderness speeches."

"Highly Vulnerable"

Your argument against S. 263 is highly vulnerable on both these counts, and others as well," Metcalf said. "Your principal concern, as spokesman for area business concerns, is with profits. Contrary to belief in some quarters, I do not regard 'purity' as a dirty word. However, that motive should be in the forefront of your argument and not secreted behind references to 'purity,' 'multiple use,' 'jobs' and other code words."

Metcalf told Roemer the timber industry has eliminated more jobs through automation and the rampant practice of reforestation than it could possibly provide through exploitation of the proposed wilderness areas which you now oppose."

He noted that S. 263 creates no wilderness but rather provides for study of 10 areas in designations whether they merit designation as wilderness.

Statement Challenged

Metcalf also challenged the chamber's statement on "purity."

"Who is in a better position to interpret Congressional meaning on this issue, the Missoula Area Chamber of Commerce or the legislators who helped write the Wilderness Act?" Metcalf asked.

He said that "within easy reach" of the chamber were two persons who participated in writing and passing the Wilderness Act — he and Sen. Frank Church of Idaho.

"If our views are not acceptable, I am sure I can secure for you the views of Sen. Hubert Hiramphrey, the principal arch-

The Missoulian  
July 12, 1977

HELENA (AP) — Salary increases for the top administrators of the six-unit Montana University System were approved by the Board of Regents Monday after the board emerged from about 3 1/2 hours behind doors closed to the public.

Also approved as standard policy, presumably as a result of discussion in the closed session, were two-year contracts for the commissioner and unit presidents. At one point, four-year contracts were considered.

The salary of Higher Education Commissioner Lawrence K. Pettit was boosted to \$43,000 a year, from \$39,350.

Presidents of the University of Montana in Missoula and Montana State University in Bozeman will each get \$43,000

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The president is \$50

used a State

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# COMING SO TO MISSOULA

## THE FINEST SELECTION OF FLOOR COVERING IN MISSOULA AND THE BITTERROOT VALLEY.

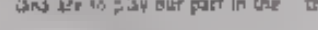
### "You'll Like The Way We Do Things!"



These scatter add however that

The missile already has flown against infrared sensors but it has carried a locator beacon for safety on the air range.

Slay replied: "You could not attract any defended angels yet."



But it is good to see that the Republican party in Montana is optimistic for its future. That's great because one ought to be. We need a viable party system in Montana and the more the better. The Republican party is well on its way.



# Board faces the hard part

ually it smells of cov-  
hostile to Olsen seem  
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not through with petti-  
mice  
important public action  
ains a mystery to the  
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## one?

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with Soviet targets  
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has plan the B-57 would  
use missiles at Soviet targets.  
ps also would be called upon  
to Soviet airspace. The Pent-  
is considering a special, large  
hold dozens of cruise missiles  
up from its side Soviet defen-

just this sort of arrangement  
uz Forre has been sugges-  
ing without the B-1. For insu-  
ration came up in an inter-  
of hearings on strategic pro-  
ure the Senate Armed Service  
e's research and development  
also.

business was Lt. Gen. Alton D.  
Forre deputy chief of staff for  
and development  
was asked if we weaponized  
a nonpenetrating plane with  
id versatile mix of these ad-  
vance weapons as possible  
d of targets currently would  
able to attack confidently by  
360s?  
replied: "You could not attack  
ided targets. It

\$40,000 of raw waste — apparently the price  
he five board members who wanted to be  
rid of him are willing to pay (in public mon-  
ey and without explaining why) for the sole  
satisfaction of their desire. It pays for no-  
thing else.

Nothing else, that is, unless this board  
replaces him — not merely with a superin-  
tendent it can live with — but with a better  
educator and administrator. With a person  
who, for example, will take the principals in  
hand and weaken their petty fiefdoms in  
each school.

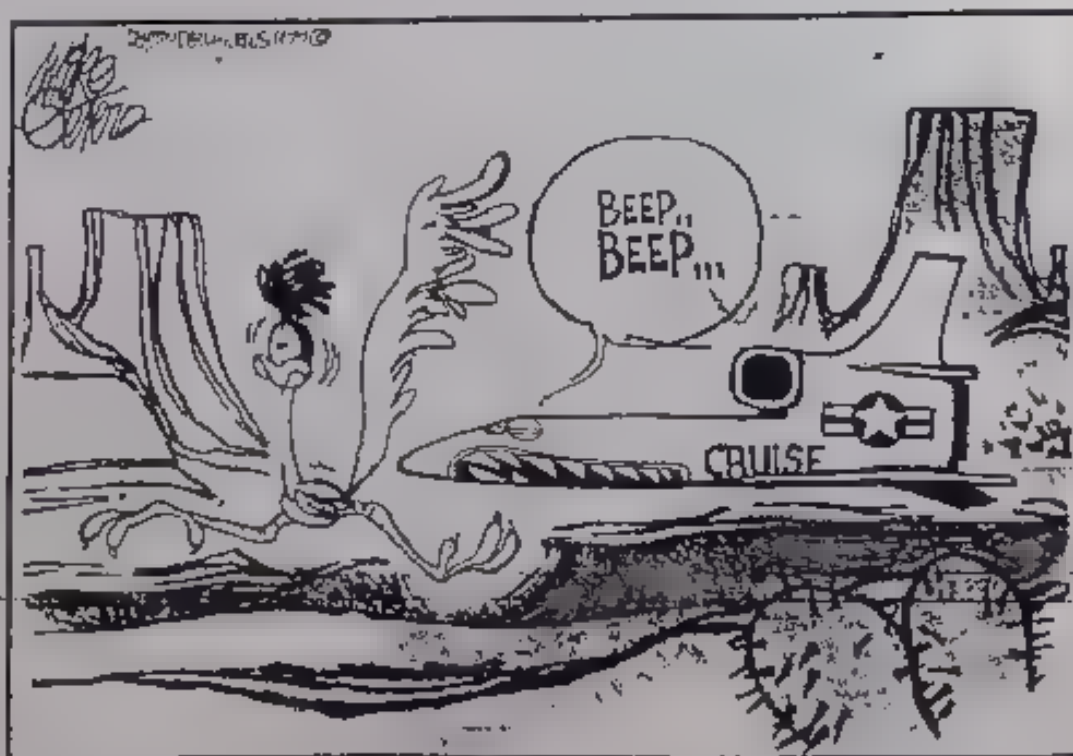
With a person who will insist on district-  
wide curriculum and program coordination.

Who will make tough recommendations, like  
the closing of a school, if necessary. Who  
will be an innovative and forceful leader.

Who will question why it is that of nearly  
100 non-tenured teachers in the district, not  
one was found to be inadequate by a princi-  
pal and was terminated at the end of this  
last school year. (Either Dist. 1 hires par-  
gons or the principals are shabby evaluators,  
or both. Probably both.)

School Dist. 1 is in trouble and its trou-  
ble extends far beyond anything concerned  
with Olsen. The board has made its decision  
about him. Now it faces the hard part.

— Reynolds



## letters

### fuss and feathers

I fail to see why we should  
have all that noise and fuss and  
feathers about the 1 and taken  
by Max Baurus and John  
Melcher in regard to the endan-  
gered American Wilderness Bill  
(HR 5451) — a few of these  
we appointed as per a would do  
the homework we would have  
less quarreling and more  
harmony over the issue.

In the first place Montana  
doesn't need anymore wider  
news areas. In balancing budgets  
again during the take min-  
ing every time we in Mon-  
tana are to play our part in the

good of the nation, then mining  
will have to take precedence  
over hunters, bird sparkers and  
all the rest of the fauna loose in  
the hills.

If the Flathead group don't  
like the way Messrs. Melcher  
and Baurus are beginning to  
think why weren't they better  
represented at the Friends meet-  
ing on 9/20? I attended and sat  
in the meeting from 10 o'clock  
in the morning until 8 that  
evening, but I got to testify. I  
think I made my remarks  
count.

I think Messrs. Melcher and  
Baurus are beginning to realize  
that we are being taken by a

bunch of star-gazing dogooders.  
Why don't the rest of you get  
off your duffs and give us some  
help to keep this state a mining  
state as it should be, instead of  
a haven for food-stampers and  
pot-heads?

If this letter is printed, will  
have more to say later. Until  
then, "keep your powder dry."  
— T. T. Smith, Mount Jumbo  
Trailer Court, Route 2-1st S.  
Missoula.

### where's ruth?

In 1944 I met and worked  
with a Miss Ruth Mitchell who

later entered the WAC's. She  
had been married to a  
Army Corps of Engineers. Seattle  
Wash. District prior to en-  
tering the WAC's.

I would like very much to lo-  
cate Ruth. She may be married  
and live in Missoula. As I recall  
her brother was a very excellent  
piano virtuoso. I would appre-  
ciate it if you would publish my  
letter in your Readers Write In  
column. Perhaps my old friend  
Ruth Mitchell will see it or a  
relative who can write to me  
about her. Ruth is from Missou-  
la. Thank you very much. —  
Mrs. Peggy R. Fraser, Rt. 14,  
Box 547, Olympia, Wash. 98502.

## concerning grammar



tourists. Most often they get their money's worth. For a couple of bucks a night they can camp at most such sites which are scenically attractive and aesthetically pleasing. Tables, fireplaces, and restroom facilities are generally provided. Cleanup and upkeep of the facilities is accomplished by hiring local caretakers.

In most places that arrangement works. But in some it does not. Emphatically so.

## letters

### irresponsible

I'd like to comment on the two articles by Dale Burkhead in *The Massonian* on June 30 regarding Forest Service wilderness policies pertaining to commercial outfitters.

I believe the articles are rather irresponsible in the least. The idea that Mr. West and the Forest Service are delib-erately trying to destroy the wilderness by causing an anti-wilderness backlash because of strict regulations of outfitters and the public is ridiculous.

I've disagreed with some of Bill West's wilderness policies in the past and will undoubtedly do so in the future, but the

idea that the Forest Service is some kind of an irresponsible party is not at all

There is no question in my mind that in past years out-fitters have abused the wilderness. Probably the original Bob Marshall management plan was an overreaction to that abuse but it has now been modified to allow permanent home handling of the wilderness.

The warning that a liability insurance is a serious problem for the outfitters but certainly they should recognize that the Forest Service regulation requiring liability insurance is not their best problem.

The problem is a general hap-py American public who

room at Hooper State Park on the outskirts of Lincoln was absolutely filthy. And could we get a look at it so something could be done to clean it up?

Sunday we happened to be up that way, so we checked it out. Filthy isn't the word for the situation there. The floor was soaked, smeared and piled with human waste — and it was the result of insufficient

there are not other of the people I talk didn't know whom

They might be cials in the State I definite health hazi location

Citizens in othe

new management. Many good things have come from the wilderness purges and some of the bad ones have already been modified or deleted. Floyd Pa-gerland, 2485 Riverside Road Bigfork.

### don't sell oil

When I have nothing else to do I occasionally glance at your editorials, some of which I agree with, but most of which I do not.

The enclosed one wherein you advise selling the oil to Japan really takes the cake.

Why in the name of common sense should we sell the oil to Japan?

With everyone crying shortage we may not even have enough gasoline to put automobiles when they fly over in their bombers powered by our oil to get out from us — Roy Krueger, Box 74, Orondo.



## battles recounted

By PATRICK OSTER  
in Chicago Feb. 1974

Get Above The Law: The Battles of Watergate Prosecutor Cox and James Earl Ray. By James Doyle Morrow \$10.95.

That summer day in 1973, Leon Jaworski, the second special Watergate prosecutor, was run as he prepared to argue before the Supreme Court that he President of the United States was not above the law.

Dismissed in a date when the 69-year-old Texas lawyer arrived with his colleagues that morning at the court's marble plaza where hundreds of people had been waiting for nearly two days to witness history.

As the crowd recognized Jaworski, people began to applaud. And a lone voice pierced the air with a cheer that seemed to sum up the sentiment of millions. Go S.

Those were heady times for the Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, with whose efforts many have said, there would have been no effort in Congress and no resignation of Richard M. Nixon.

Victims would later be guilty. Not a between these were the a bustling patronous and human factors — an expected in a work he reads as a political career by a man who served as the official spokesman for the special prosecutor's office for nearly 10 years.

For example, there were disputes about whether to accept certain plea bargains. And at one time there was a dispute about whether Richard Nixon himself should be prosecuted in light of the difficulties he would have in getting a fair trial.

If there is something that distinguishes Jaworski from the rest of the Watergate team is that he gives us the human side of the drive.

childhood Cox comes off as a man of 'indomitable ambition' who served himself a Thomas More, traveling the road to Rome in the when possible but maintaining personal standards whatever the might be the winning of the King.

Cox Bernstein one of the reporters who broke the Watergate story is accused of abusing Doyle's favor of giving reporters negative guidance. A form of advice he has a story about to be printed at the top.

James St. Clair, one of Nixon's lawyers and at one time a classmate of Bernstein's, is described as a mouthpiece not a lawyer whose conduct in defending Nixon amounted to a legal street brawl where anything goes until the cops arrive at which time you run for the alley.

Of the lawyers in the prosecutor's office Doyle says: They were idealistic and they wanted justice but they were also young and they were of blood.

Initially they were led by the crew chief Bernard Weiss, a giant of integrity whose actions commanded a loyalty his successor found hard at times to cope with. He was a man who belittled the hard-hearted Washington press corps by drinking a beer up Nixon and holding hands with his wife — public was like a prosecutor supposed to have the manners of a shark. He seemed more like a dolphin. High pitched voice. Very intelligent.

Doyle himself gets profiled and shows that in his job, he picked up the outrage that permeated the office's work.

While cleaning out his office after the Saturday Night Massacre Doyle had to pass past some newly posted guards who were there to see nothing important left. He promised Doyle was carrying some things he had had hanging in.

## watergate

By N.Y. Times News Service  
Watergate is now firmly established as a national industry.

What began as a simple third-rate burglary and spread and grew until a president fell from office, his aides scattered to prison cells around the nation, has now turned into an American success story.

A lot of people are making a lot of money in many different ways. Books, movies, lectures, television appearances, slide shows — to mention the legal fees and agents' cuts.

The industry shows no sign of letting up, but to date the amount of money that has been made from Watergate is probably in excess of \$100 million. That estimate may be off too high or too low, but it is the best one the New York Times has been able to put together after weeks of research.

The figures are not just there for the asking; some publishers and lawyers and producers don't want anyone else to know how much money Watergate has brought them.

In the beginning, of course, were Woodward and Bernstein. They have received an estimated \$3.5 million from their two best-selling books and have royalties from the movie *All the President's Men*, yet to come.

Former President Nixon, at work on his memoirs, will receive an estimated \$600,000, and possibly much more. *Life* magazine's recent interviews with David Frost, and is expected to receive at least \$1 million in royalties from his forthcoming book.

Of course as the figures are to come by the estimates provided by literary and lecture agents and lawyers make it clear that some persons caught up in the scandal have received handsome

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N son appeal was the fourth time he has lost a higher court has been asked to consider a legal controversy sparked by the existence of the once-secret White House taping system.

The appeal, filed Thursday, grows out of a suit against former attorney general Bernard Kieveleski and John Mitchell and the former chiefs of the District of Columbia and Capitol police forces.

#### Marriage Permit

William Edward Kinney and Garnet Rose Beardslee, Missoula.

## House Demos Unveil Wage Plan That Phases Out Credit for Tips

WASHINGTON (AP)

House Democrats on Thursday unveiled their amended bill to increase the minimum wage from \$2.30 an hour to \$2.65 with a six-year phase-out to a controversial credit for tips received by restaurant workers.

Republicans said they would fight for a lower wage floor for teen-age workers. Rep. John V. Erlenborn, R-Ill., said he also

would try to eliminate an automatic wage increase because it would deprive Congress of its authority to decide the amount of increases.

The votes on changes in the compromise proposal apparently will come in the Education and Labor Committee starting next Tuesday.

President Carter and organized labor watched a compromise

raise his week to the \$2.65 hourly minimum to take effect in January as well as a mechanism for future annual increases to be calculated automatically as a percentage of average manufacturing wages.

Most controversial is about proposed phase-out of the so-

called tip credit, which restaurants and operators want to maintain. Currently, restaurants pay bartenders, waiters and waitresses as little as 50 cent of the minimum wage with the understanding that it make up the difference more in tips.

#### Agents Raid Suspected Laetrile Maker

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal agents raided five suspected Laetrile manufacturing and distributing sites in two states Thursday.

A spokesman for one of the agencies that took part in the raids said so much material was seized at some of the

sites the trucks had to be brought in to haul it away.

The raids in the West P. Beach, Fla., and near Col. bus. Drugs were carried on agents of the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and FBI marshals.

## Welcome Creek

(Continued From Page One) closed if the proposal passes because motorized equipment is not allowed in a wilderness except during emergencies.

Everett Woodger, president of the Missoula Shoppers and vice chairman of the Montana Snowmobile Association legislative committee, said his organization would urge Darius to try to kill Welcome Creek again when HR 3434 reaches the House floor.

Despite Darius' earlier move to kill the Welcome Creek, McGregor-Thompson

and Mr. Henry proposed in the House all three study proposals remained in the Senate version of the bill (\$40). No action on the Senate bill is expected until the House completes work on a bill.

Although Darius opposes the three areas, he has gone on record in support of a modified version of Sen. Lee McCaff's Montana Wilderness Study Bill (S 393). That bill provides for study of nine potential Montana wilderness areas, including Mt. Henry.

## New York Emerges

(Continued From Page One)

When the outside power was lost, Con Ed had no power of its own ready to replace it.

He said a protective system devised after the 1965 blackout was designed to cut off 50 per cent of the firm's customers in emergencies. But it was not enough to avoid a crash, Luce said, adding that Wednesday's "peculiar sequence of events" would have required

that 75 per cent of Con Ed's customers be switched off so that the rest would have power.

Luce defended his firm, saying that Mayor Beame has unfairly criticized it by charging gross negligence.

City hall officials said the rest of the blackout from closing, loss of business city taxes and emergency overtime a police and other city workers will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

## 'Copter Strayed

(Continued From Page One)

art C Haynes, 39, of Anclote, Ala., and Sgt. Ron Wells, 22, of El Paso, Tex. A spokesman said the names of the others would not be released until their relatives were notified.

Pentagon spokesman Thomas B. Ross said no special measures were being taken by U.S. troops in Korea.

There is no change in the fleet status of American forces in Korea, Ross said. The forces remain on normal status.

North Korean radio claimed the helicopter a twin-engine cargo and troop-carrying Chinook model, infiltrated deep into the portion of our side. But Ross said two observer posts on the

South Korean side of the 24-mile buffer zone saw the incident.

Ross said the grounded chopper had taken off from Pyongyang, 14 miles south of Seoul, destined for the two miles south of the demilitarized zone. Its mission was to haul ammunition stores to the area to in observation post.

South Korean troops reportedly saw the helicopter straying across the DMZ and tried to warn the crew by firing warning shots.

They first landed in North Korea, got out and inspected the helicopter and then got back into the helicopter and took off, Carter told the senators. After it took off, the North Koreans who were approaching apparently shot the helicopter down.

#### Divorces

Judith Ellen Whitcraft and Lawrence Duane Whitcraft  
Josephine A. Jenne and Charles A. Jenne Sr.  
Glenda M. Mace and Walter J. Mace  
Linda M. Chase and Lonnie P. Chase  
Virgil G. Carey and Linda S. Carey  
Jav R. Rummen and Sonja M. Rumbel  
Eldon E. Baker and Cleo M. Baker  
Artinda McCaug and James McCaug  
Grover C. Ligon and Judy H. Ligon

#### Births

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL  
Cynthia and Mark Riggs  
Chadon, boy  
Sally and Bruce Datz, 502  
J. Livingston, boy  
Phyllis and Allen Williamson, 220 36th St.  
Jane and Terry Kidder No. 4 Mountain View girl.  
Susan and David Russell, East Missoula, boy  
Sandra and Frank Burgean, Florence, boy

#### Fire Calls

RURAL DEPARTMENT  
Big Flat Road, eastside  
12 a.m. Thursday  
John grass fire, 8.5  
Thursday  
Champion International  
near medical aid, 10.7  
Thursday  
Lava Creek Road, grass  
30 p.m. Thursday  
CITY DEPARTMENT  
720 Longview St. near  
17 a.m. Thursday  
Madison Street Bridge, 1  
winning of car, 4 p.m. 1  
day  
508 Toole Ave. fire, 4  
5:40 p.m. Thursday

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Let us build your new home or remodel your present home.  
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Sales, Inc.**  
Will Be Closed  
For Inventory  
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and brought looting and what the mayor called "a night of terror" for some.

Outraged city officials demanded an explanation of why despite safety devices, lightning bolts shut down the massive system. President Carter ordered a Federal Power Commission investigation, and the mayor said Con Edison was guilty of gross negligence. Jullity of officials denied the mayor's charge.

Most New Yorkers took the blackout in stride, despite the hot, humid night. But, unlike the Northeast blackout of 1965, it had incidents of looting and violence. Though scattered, the outbreaks devastated strings of shops in some neighborhoods, with looters openly fleeing with groceries. TVs and luggage despite the presence of police and televi-

City Council President Paul O'Dwyer said, meanwhile, he knew of no evidence that lightning caused the blackout. He said Con Ed employees with whom he spoke saw no lightning bolt near the electrical plant that was knocked out at the beginning.

"Con Edison company has set up a defense to claims of damage by calling it an act of God. God had nothing to do with it," O'Dwyer said.

O'Dwyer said he did not know what caused the disruption.

The boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx were hardest hit with about 90 per cent of customers there without power when darkness came Thursday.

Mayor Beame met with community leaders and asked for help in keeping

the city safe and the water blackout posed "a severe threat to health and safety and was intolerable." The agency criticized Con Ed for failure to employ adequate safeguards. Since the Northeast blackout of New York City, many steps have been taken by the power industry to avoid a serious recurrence of such episode, the FPC said. "Recent events demonstrate that those preventive measures have been insufficient in the Con Ed service area."

The boroughs of Brooklyn, Staten Island and Queens had most of their power back by nightfall as did parts of Westchester County and Long Island. Some power was just again in isolated sections of the city where it had been restored. It is spokesman said the

The Manhattan, July 15, 1977

pumps. During the day temperatures went to the 90s, but air-conditioning was a luxury for most New Yorkers. Commuters and subway were stopped on the evening and most people stayed close to home. In midtown Manhattan street stock exchanges and other businesses were closed.

Charles F. Love, Con Ed board chairman, said the blackout was caused by the utility's inability to cut off a limited number of customers quickly after the lightning struck. He said the trouble was compounded by the fact that Con Ed was buying much of its power instead of producing its own because outside electricity was cheaper.

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

## Welcome Creek Returned to Bill

By DON SCHWENNESEN  
Missoula Staff Writer

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted Wednesday to put the Welcome Creek roadless area back into the Endangered American Wilderness bill (HR 3454), with a stipulation that the area be made instant wilderness if the bill becomes law.

Rep. Phillip Burton, D-Calif., offered the amendment that put the 30,000-acre Welcome Creek watershed back into the bill.

His amendment was supported by Montana's Eastern District Rep. Ron Marlenee, a Republican.

Welcome Creek had been deleted from the bill two weeks ago by an Interior subcommittee at the request of Western District Rep. Max Baucus, a Democrat.

Baucus, who is not a regular member of the subcommittee or committee, was named a temporary member during consideration of HR 3454.

The original bill proposed three areas in western Montana: Welcome Creek, McGee, Thompson and Mt. Henry, be studied for possible wilderness designation.

The Carter administration had recommended the studies be bypassed and the three areas be declared instant wilderness.

But Baucus successfully persuaded the subcommittee to drop all three areas

from the bill.

The committee reversal on Welcome Creek was reported Wednesday by the Great Falls Tribune.

"We were initially unaware that an amendment would be offered," a spokesman for Baucus said Thursday when called in Washington, D.C.

Nike Shields, an aide to the second-term Democrat, said Baucus "made his recommendations to the subcommittee and guest Burton was happy with those recommendations."

Other sources indicated Baucus was angry that he had not been informed about the Welcome Creek amendment.

Shields said Baucus is not certain what he will do about Welcome Creek when HR 3454 reaches the House floor and he noted the bill may not reach the floor until after the August congressional recess.

A spokesman for Marlenee said the freshman Republican "just voted his conscience" and supported Welcome Creek because "he felt that it was a good candidate for wilderness."

Bob Ziemer, an aide to Marlenee, said the Eastern District congressman had deferred to Baucus during the earlier subcommittee hearing, following a tradition that honors the wishes of a congressman on wilderness issues affecting that congressman's district.

But Wednesday the Welcome Creek issue came up again in the full committee



because "some of the leadership on the Democratic side" believed wilderness is really a national issue and they "shouldn't defer to districts."

Marlenee and Baucus both inspected Welcome Creek during separate visits earlier this year.

Baucus said Marlenee felt the area was a good candidate for wilderness, and he said so.

The Welcome Creek watershed is in the Sapphire Mountains about 11 air miles southeast of Missoula. It is a tributary of Rock Creek, a nationally known blue-ribbon trout stream.

Earlier this year 39 landowners along lower Rock Creek signed a petition in support of the Welcome Creek wilderness proposal.

They believe the potential of the area to timber products is a poor and a Welcome Creek wilderness would help the area economy by enhancing the recreational values of lower Rock Creek.

"I think it would be a very good thing for the region here," said Adam Schmeichel, a spokesman for the landowners. "I think it would have a favorable economic effect on the valley."

Landowners have opened a Welcome Creek cemetery. There have been many old clear-cut areas in Welcome Creek and a road along the Sapphire Divide on the western boundary of the proposed wilderness.

Parts of the road are within the proposed wilderness area and would be

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

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**Asst. Agriculture Secretary  
Cutler Wants Speedy RARE II**

By DON SCHRENTZEN  
Missouri Staff Writer  
Asst. Secretary of Agriculture  
Dr. M. Rupert Coker visited  
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"I am in hopes that out of it will come some line of concentration that will settle the end of the wilderness debate," he said during a May 14 press conference at the Forest Service Administration's Fire Demonstration.

At other meetings with program managers, directors and or staff, the water conservation program in NARE will be discussed in a variety of other conservation research and education programs the Corps administers or conducts through the agency's water department.

He said the Carter administration plans to give students of low-income families \$100.

to foster more environmentally aware citizens. The U.S. Environmental Service is working to learn about the needs, perceptions and emphasizing concerns, practices and water quality.

The Congress gave support to farmers and cooperatives to encourage such help in the conversion of marginal and unproductive lands to permanent pasture.

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For a 33-year-old former  
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in Washington, D. C., study  
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the Foreign Service Bureau  
office since he was appointed  
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President Carter four  
years ago.

Continuing on his way  
from Montana this week, he  
and of the Bearfoot Pe-  
the Area. It is never seen  
it is a spectacular area in any

He said the Administration had pushed Congress for an early decision on the design of the Bears Ears. The Idaho Primitive Area and other primitive areas that had not been added to the design project.

For our award we take a position

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The moves are complex, he said, playing with economy as Japan's aging population grows both middle class and rich. Like Hedden, where as financial leverage or other means could accelerate the growth of some of the high-tech firms, and General Atomics.

group the: the NURE. was actually came out of a Chicago meeting with industry leaders earlier this year.

He said he sympathizes with industry concerns that the Forest Service land-use planning process is biased by private and approved that "have just bought

The message that he wanted  
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He says the experts in timber  
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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl a is essential for the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis, where it converts light energy into chemical energy in the form of ATP and NADPH.

But the staff are to be divided into two main groups: a local regional force, serving the needs of the local community, and a central force, serving the needs of the central government.

I've said to the Forest Service that I want them to hang out on the public grounds if the locals feel very strongly. The negotiators should give special protection to a certain

area because of affection for  
that area

Forest feature areas for various tree species. The old commercial mill and its saws, piles here of cut lumber high. The Forest Service story of its response to these kinds of trees.

They said the Forest Service then set back the job because the Indians were afraid of the land and the patrollers had been convicted of a crime and the area is roads and logging.

In exchange for the flexibility on our part, we need some flexibility from you. I am demanding the truth of the acreage that is owned and may be suitably proposed for wilderness.

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...the speaker said during his presentation for the project. He would travel the long range average goals for the underrepresented to make more for each individual as the time goes on.

*Historical Book #1*  
**"Profile of Early Ovando"**  
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14 N plus 35¢ postage  
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Ovando, Montana 59854

### *In Appreciation*

The family of the late Bertha Finstroek would like to thank her friends and relatives nurses at the Community Nursing Home and Reverend Kibbe for all their many acts of kindness and sympathy.

Phoebe Waller and  
Mary Taylor

**Sunday Missoulian**

1997-1998	President
1998-1999	General Manager
1999-2000	Editor
2000-2001	Administrator
2001-2002	Curriculum
2002-2003	Company Name
2003-2004	Editorial
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## Montana Wilderness Hearing Draws Emotional Testimony

LEWISTOWN AP — A standing-room-only crowd was on hand Saturday at a hearing sponsored by Rep. Ron Marlenee, R-Mont., on a bill proposing a study of 173,000 acres of Montana forest land for possible wilderness classification.

At times those testifying became quite emotional. One man in fact so strongly favored the measure that he offered \$100,000 to the Forest Service with the provision he be buried in the Middle Fork Area of Judith Basin County, one of the areas included in the bill.

The Montana Wilderness Bill introduced by Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., has passed the Senate and now is in the House subcommittee on Indian and public lands on which Marlenee serves. The subcommittee is expected to hold hearings on the measure prior to the Aug. 8 congressional recess.

The measure would set aside nine large areas to determine their suitability as wilderness. While the lands are being studied, they would be protected as wilderness areas.

Those attending Saturday's hearing included persons from across Montana. Testimony was limited to those who had made prior reservations with Marlenee's office.

Those testifying were evenly divided between in favor and against.

Following the hearing Marlenee said, "The turnout was tremendous — and it indicates a high interest in the bill."

In rebuttal, Sam Clawson of Judith Gap drew the most applause when he asked out at the federal bureaucracy, "They studied this thing twice, referring to two pre-

vious studies of the area, and if they can't get it right in two tries, I don't want them taking the money out of my pocket to do it again," Clawson said. "I pay too many taxes as it is."

A petition signed by 1,476 residents of Granite, Beaverhead and Madison counties who oppose the bill was presented at the hearing.

George Wright, Roundup rancher, said, "I don't think Montana can stand any more wilderness areas. Our economy is based on what comes from the land."

Others speaking against the bill included ranchers, sawmill operators and representatives of the mining industry.

Jim Phelps, a spokesman for the Audubon Society of Billings, said the bill is necessary to buy time and protect the areas while the wilderness study is being conducted.

And Phil Jaworski, Montana field representative for the Wilderness Society, said some people were afraid to speak out in support of the bill because of emotionalism in the area. He discounted claims that private property would be condemned and mining would not be permitted if the act becomes law.

Areas proposed for wilderness study in the bill, and their acreage are: West Pioneer Beaverhead National Forest, 31,000; Taylor Ridge Beaverhead and Gallatin National Forests, 289,000; Bluebird Riverwood National Forest, 19,000; Ten Lakes, Kootenai National Forest, 34,000; Sapphire, Bitterroot and Deer Lodge National Forests, 94,000; Middle Fork Judith Lewis and Clark National Forest, Big Snowies Lewis and Clark, 9,200; Hyalite-Porter-Pine Buffalo Horn, Gallatin, 131,000; and Mt. Henry, Kootenai, 21,000.

## Asst. Agriculture Secretary Cutler Wants Speedy RARE II

By DON SCHREINER

Missoula Staff Writer

Asst. Secretary of Agriculture Dr. M. Rupert Cutler voiced hope Saturday the environmental and timber industry leaders will cooperate to speed up the agency's forthcoming RARE II review of potential remaining wilderness areas.

I am in hopes that out of it will come some kind of compromise, the will hasten the end of the wilderness debate, he said during a Missoula press conference at the Forest Service Area 4 Fire Depot.

In other meetings with professional foresters and environmental leaders Cutler described the RARE II plan and outlined a variety of other conservation research and education programs the Carter administration will push through the agriculture department.

He said the Carter administration plans changes within as-

on the controversial Su. Yellow-stone project, which is under appeal, and still to be reviewed by Regional Forester Robert Toranzo.

The issues are complex, he said, pitting long economic aspirations against needs to protect both wildlife habitat and nearby Lake Mead, where additional storage or other wastes could aggravate the unusual bloom of algae that have poisoned grazing areas.

Cutler told a Society of American Foresters luncheon group that the RARE II idea actually came out of a Chicago meeting with industry leaders earlier this year.

He said his sympathies with industry concerns that the Forest Service land-use planning process is beset by delays and appeals that have just bogged everything down.

The process must be accelerated so the wilderness con-

Area because of affection for that area.

"People treasure areas for reasons they can't explain," he said, environmentalists and regions. Forest Service officials said Saturday night. The Forest Service should be responsive to those kinds of values.

Cutler said the Forest Service inventory should include non-timberland roadless areas even if a final land-use plan has already been completed that would open the area, or roads and logging.

In exchange for that flexibility on our part, he told environmentalists, "I beg you to understand that much of the initial acreage that is even listed will not be ultimately proposed for wilderness."

Cutler said he anticipates that RARE II will merely increase the number of roadless areas ultimately added in the wilderness system.

Sen. Lee Metcalf's Montana Wilderness Study Bill, S 393.

Cutler said he hopes somewhere between 50 and 75 percent of these roadless areas can be agreed upon quickly by industry and environmentalists as either suitable for wilderness or suitable for timber harvesting.

He said the Carter Administration is still advocating instant wilderness designation for West-Come Creek, McGregor-Thompson and Mt. Henry.

About 34 million of the 166 million acres administered by the Forest Service are still listed as roadless, and the agency's long-range plan projects that 20 to 30 million of these roadless acres ultimately will be included in the wilderness system.

The wilderness target will probably increase by another two to five million acres as a result of RARE II.

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Gehring refused to pay Montana income taxes for four years, filing his state return with only his name, address, and a letter protesting payment on constitutional grounds.

Last week a district court jury in Helena found Gehring guilty on four counts of tax evasion and failure to file.

Gehring will be sentenced on July 18. He faces a year in jail, a \$1,000 fine on each of the four counts, plus an order to pay the back taxes, including penalties, which amount to about \$5,300.

The income tax division is one of 13 Revenue Department divisions whose legal cases are handled by a six-member staff under the direction of Robert Corcoran.

The attorneys' duties are spread so thin and criminal proceedings so time-consuming, the Gehring case took 18 months to prepare; that tax evaders heretofore have escaped criminal prosecution merely by paying up under administrative civil procedures.

unpublished to attack his property.

"We've been so successful collecting this way we haven't felt any need to go the criminal route," said Corcoran. Gehring's case was the exception, he said, because it was a continuing and deliberate violation.

Encouraged by his success, Corcoran plans to prosecute several similar cases over the next few weeks.

Corcoran said about 20 Montana residents have filed state income tax returns which bear only their name, address and a statement to the effect that they are refusing to file as an exercise of their constitutional rights.

The state informs them by letter that the department doesn't have the authority to decide their constitutional rights, they would do better to contact their legislators and meanwhile they better pay up.

Generally, according to Corcoran, the protesters don't respond, and it's up to the legal division to get cracking. There's no statute of limitations, so the odds for collecting are in the state's favor.

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## Metcalf Announces Two Hearings To Be Held in Montana in August

HELENA (AP) — Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., said Friday two Senate subcommittees will hold two public hearings in Montana next month.

One session, Aug. 10 in Billings, will be held by the subcommittee on parks and recreation on a bill to establish an Absaroka-Bearfoot wilderness area northeast of Yellowstone National Park.

The other hearing, Aug. 11 in Great Falls, will be held by the subcommittee on public lands and resources and will deal with a bill that would revise the limitation on acreage that may be irrigated with water from Bureau of Reclamation projects.

Metcalf, who serves on both subcommittees of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, announced the hearings in a news release from his Washington, D.C., office.

He introduced the Absaroka-Bearfoot wilderness bill last month. It calls for instant wilderness designation of 92,500 acres.

Three years ago the agency held public hearings in Montana and Wyoming. Metcalf said the hearings revealed "widespread support for a unified and expanded Absaroka-Bearfoot wilderness area."

Later, he said, the Forest Service recommended a unified wilderness area of 547,000 acres, while reserving judgment on

the North Absaroka Range that covers 250,000 acres. Metcalf's bill includes the North Absaroka Range and additional areas not recommended by the Forest Service.

The Great Falls hearing will deal with the irrigation bill that Metcalf says would affect about 350,000 acres of Montana farmland.

Current federal law limits to 160 acres the amount of privately owned land for which an individual may receive bureau irrigation water.

The pending bill would establish an "equivalency formula," permitting an increase in acreage where poorer growing conditions exist.

"It is difficult for a Montana farm family to earn a living on 160 acres, given our adverse soil and weather conditions," Metcalf said. "I think the Senate needs to hear from those who actually use and make a living from waters from a federal reclamation project."

## Co-Op Chief Supports Nuclear Breeder Reactor

GREAT FALLS (AP) — Nuclear breeder reactors are the only practical energy alternative on the United States in this century, says Robert Partridge of Washington, D.C., general manager of the Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

The groups are in no disagreement with President Carter's opposition to the Trench River breeder reactor. Partridge said.

"We feel it is critically important. By 1980 it's the best option this country has," he said in an interview.

"It's the only alternate form that we are sure we can use."

A breeder reactor operates on one form of nuclear fuel and produces another kind as a byproduct.

Partridge predicted a lot of trouble in 1980 in the whole western part of the country and said a nationwide shortage in generating capacity exists in 1981. He said new power plants, in order to go on line, then must be under construction now.

## Grant-Kohrs Ranch Dedicated

DEER LODGE (AP) — The Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site near Deer Lodge was dedicated Saturday, becoming the only pioneer ranch in the national register.

Among the speakers was Gov. Thomas Judge, who said the ranch preservation commemorates the western beef as an industry in the "frontier spirit."

Judge took the occasion to comment on the situation facing Montana agriculture industry. "Drought, years of low prices, unfair competition from imports, the rising costs of fuel, land machinery and other elements of agricultural production pose an untimely threat to the very economic existence of the State of Montana," he said.

He said the future of the state sprawling in all directions from the Grant-Kohrs Ranch is literally at stake. He said a way of life founded on the ranch and the actively pursued in much of Montana will perish if our agricultural economy is not protected.

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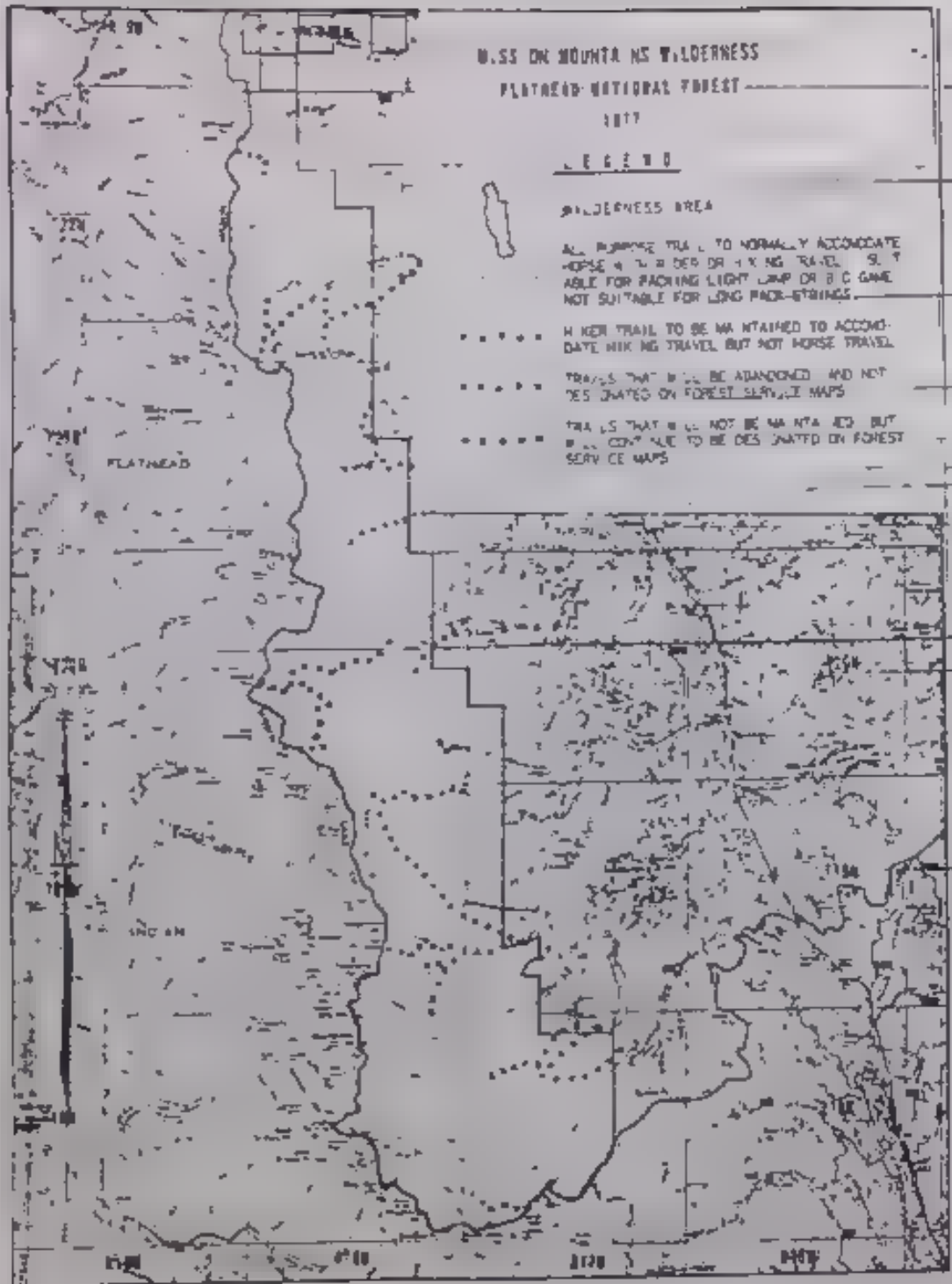
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## Complete Drugstore, Two Post Offices In Trader Mike's Museum Near Somers



AP







But it is surprising that many leaders in the timber industry have opposed the RARE II concept even though their people originated the idea and it will serve their best interests in the long run.

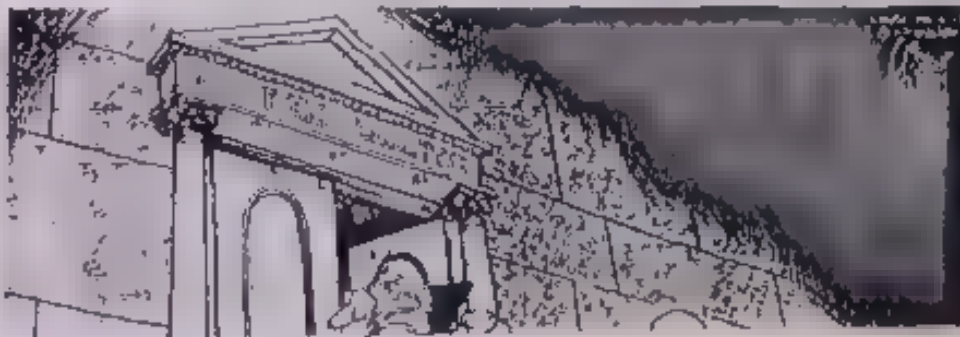
There will be an expansion of the wilder

Cutler did say he would like to see an

— **Deurba**

Received May 4, 1997

JOHN TALBOT PUBLISHER  
 FREDERICK A. COTTE EDITOR  
 SAMUEL MOORE EDITORIAL  
 ONE EDITOR



3. The therapist is - cannot get put down in getting in or been put down. In the past they feel they have to justify.



## Editorials, letters, opinion

# timber subsidies finally

How much of a tax subsidy is enough? Or too much? Is it good economics to purposely lose public money when such a policy would be anathema to private enterprise operations in the same field?

There is no question that many timber sales on the national forests in Montana and elsewhere are made on a subsidy basis, and

often as money losing propositions. Public tax dollars are spent to build and maintain roads in some areas, administer timber sales and sometimes reforest a cut-over area. Many times the amount of dollars spent for these purposes far exceeds that which can be taken in from the sale of the timber, now or in the future.

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## learn the other side

To Don Schwenhagen

Your committee and the residents of Granite County are appalled at the way you wrote the story on the termination of Welcome Creek in the Challenged Watershed.

In your mention the signatures and more of one resident is a mis-

composed of several hard working small towns, some excellent taxable estate centers, some are ranches, mining industry and logging as well as other economic activities people, farmers and others. Signatures in opposition come from all the people who work and live and pay taxes in Granite County.

Our committee is a legally appointed committee serving by appointment of our county commissioners without remuneration, but representing all the people. We do not want to be present a one sided view of the minds and needs of the people. We would not be able to do that if we had been asked to do that by us who have lived our lives in the area.

We think it is about time you started telling both sides of Granite County and maybe just take some time to come to Drummond or Philpburg and see the heart of the county and what makes it tick.

Philpburg, how who have lived in an area made a living here, paid the taxes, and know the most about it and are working the hardest to preserve it on a sound economic basis. Maybe it is time you get acquainted with the people who live in the mainstream of the county and see if there is any more than just the side of the story. Eugene J. McDougall, Chairman KREP P.O. Box A, Philpburg.

### local comment

Don Schwenhagen, President of the KREP and Environmental Protection Association, has been quoted in the KREP also in regard to the hearing on the termination of Welcome Creek. The KREP is in opposition which is the only way the hearing could be held.

Don Schwenhagen is not just a resident of the area, he is a resident of the area.

## group opposes bill

As president of the Rock Creek Protective Association I would like to say, for my printing up a portion of Don Schwenhagen's story on the front page of the Okanogan Insider.

It was stated that 33 landowners along lower Rock Creek signed a petition in support of the Welcome Creek

bill, to this person as was published in the Los Angeles Times of Dec. 3, 1977 by John Swenson who evidently never visited Adam and his wife's place after they arrived here from Okanogan, N.J.

The Rock Creek Protective Association, as of June 30, 1977 consisted of about 10 landowners of record, as lower Rock Creek about one-half of the total names appearing on the county records, a much more substantial representation than those 33 names which appeared on a petition to have a hearing.

Adam Minchewich, now being a member of the association, may not realize that 33 names is quite a number. Also, it is my understanding that the landowners in upper Rock Creek are most unanimously in opposition of the bill being under HR 3154.

The Rock Creek Protective Association was informed by virtue of a letter to the Forest Service right after the

hearings on land use on lower Rock Creek that it approved a certain form of land use on a certain reservation and did not express its approval of Welcome Creek being under HR 3154.

It bothers me considerably that both Don Burt and Don Schwenhagen have indicated various attitudes of Rock Creek landowners are not, in effect, the attitude of the majority of folks on lower Rock Creek.

As president of the Rock Creek Protective Association I would like to inform the Majority on Don Burt, Don Schwenhagen and the general public that Rep. Max Baucus, currently, attempt to delete Welcome Creek from HR 3154 was approached and through a cartoon report of this letter we urge him to muster up the strength to eliminate Rep. Phil Burton's bill and get Welcome Creek watershed off of HR 3154. Kenneth M. Handley, Clatskanie.

### local comment

Proposed for mine signed a petition in support of the Adam Minchewich bill, was indicated as being a spokesman for the landowners. These people signed up for a hearing, but a petition in support of the Welcome Creek proposal.

Also, do not attribute the bill of spokesman for the landowners, a person any more than, although he is the Head of the Rock Creek Association.

## zapping bella from ab to z

By HENRY'S PENNYPACKER

Remember the old World War II poster? It said, "Don't let the enemy know you're sleeping." It was used to tell people to be alert in a situation that was serious. It should be used to tell people to be alert in a situation that is serious.

But not in all

When Wisconsin women found out in 1976 about the scam, they started out in force at the state WVA meeting and zapped Bella's letters. And

influence for good in our society. Though some have almost been zapped up through we have never thought to place of the approach upon the members of

## Flathead Forest Study

# New Inventory Finding More Roadless Land

By JAMES SPEELMAN  
Missoula Flathead Bureau  
R4J7U721 The latest release  
of roadless areas in the Flathead  
National Forest indicates about 7 mil-  
lion acres of the 3.6 million-acre forest  
are included in the roadless classifica-  
tion.

The study has important implica-

tions for the use of the forest land in the  
area.

Bob Gibson, long-range planner for  
the Flathead National Forest, FRY,  
said the information was ordered by  
Agriculture Secretary Earl  
Butterfield.

Previously referred to as RARE II  
or REPAIR, the systematic review

of the Roadless Area Review and Evalua-  
tion was conducted by the Forest Service  
about five years ago.

### Different Criteria

This time the criteria are somewhat  
different, said Gibson. The previous in-  
ventory of the acres placed under RARE  
II was:

During the roadless inventory pro-  
cess, public workshops will be held as  
possible to get comments on areas left  
out or to be dropped, and guidelines for  
evaluating the roadless areas to make  
sure study areas are as accurate as possible  
use of the land.

Gibson said the study will result in  
the roadless acreage being expanded  
partly because the new criteria being  
used about the Forest Service to the use  
of the land is the edge of roads and not  
areas marked of leaving back from  
them.

The latest study has shown an in-  
crease of about 20,000 acres of roadless  
area on the FRY since the first RARE  
inventory. This is mainly shown  
in the 100,000 acres of RARE II which in-  
cludes about 100,000 acres in the  
Flathead and National Forests and  
determines

### Forest Sales

The areas included in RARE II by  
Gibson said that the roadless areas  
will often be used for timber sales  
that is why about 10 million acres of  
timber.

Gibson said other areas may be af-  
fected also.

Under the guidelines for identifying  
roadless areas, Gibson said the Forest  
Service will use a roadless area  
if it is a 100-acre area adjacent to  
existing or proposed roads and is located  
in riparian, mountain or forested areas  
in the Great Bear Wilderness study area.

The new criteria of using the edge  
of roads and not areas will mean some  
significant changes in the Forest Ser-  
vice's boundary set by Congress for

the Great Bear Wilderness study area in-  
cluded in 10 acres and which said  
the RARE II guidelines would increase  
that by about 25,000 acres.

### Workshop Aug. 3

A public workshop is set for Aug. 3  
at 7 p.m. at the Outlaw Inn in Kalispell  
to get information on the Flathead's  
RARE II proposals.

Suggestions for additional deletions  
or corrections will be used to revise the  
list and comments on guidelines for  
managing the areas as riparian, mountain  
area, forest, or multiple use will be  
developed.

The first RARE was proposed be-  
cause areas were considered or given  
unauthorized and other proposed the  
RARE II on May 8 saying he hoped  
that there is now enough to have all  
roadless areas classified as riparian, mountain  
study areas of the roadless area  
completing that which is a quick  
to review complete the inventory pro-  
cess and give further study to the edge  
of the roadless area for the available  
Forest Service forests. Gibson said it is:

He also has said that the areas  
included in RARE II as roadless will be  
permitted wilderness study areas and  
not for multiple use such as timber, habi-  
tat, and recreation.

The 100,000-acre study area of  
the original RARE will be the same  
as in such areas as the Three Forks  
Forest area on the Forest Park Road  
the high where the acreage was from  
1,000 to 10,000 on the Flathead Forest  
park. The National Forest, Forest  
service remains at 1,000 acres.

Other areas were 100 acres in the

100,000-acre area in 10,000 acres  
in the Forest area in 10,000 acres  
around the proposed boundary in the  
Great Bear Wilderness and several other  
areas.

Gibson said the roadless areas were  
classified as what is nationally referred  
to as the federal roadless area of Kalispell,  
or the "federal" area.

Because of the 100,000-acre study area  
and equipment, Gibson said the RARE II  
inventory will be the study area  
the workshop Gibson said but the road-  
less area will be the area of the FRY study  
quarters in Kalispell.

### Roadless Areas

Speaking at Missoula last week, Co-  
ordinator Gibson said that between 10 and  
75 per cent of the roadless area can be  
quickly agreed upon by industry and  
environmentalists as either suitable for  
wilderness or suitable for timber har-  
vest.

Gibson said the RARE II plan, if it  
was already approved about 100,000 acres of  
the FRY for multiple use and per-  
mitted wilderness areas in roadless or  
wilderness study.

However, not all of the 100,000-acre  
study area for timber harvest, putting  
even greater pressure on those areas  
where timber can be harvested, he said.

On the Aug. 3 workshop, he  
said he hoped that industry and other  
stakeholders would be included in the RARE  
II inventory to suggest that some areas  
already included be dropped.

Following the workshop, the inven-  
tory of the roadless areas will be com-  
pleted and the final proposals forwarded  
for final action and signature.



Bob Gibson, long-range planner for the Flat-  
head National Forest left, discusses proposed  
roadless areas with Dr. Loren Kreck, center

and Tom Hurlock, two Flathead Valley resi-  
dents who are also in the wilderness and con-  
servation areas. James Speelman photo.

## Questions Remain Concerning Fish Kill in St. Ignatius Area

By RICHARD FOLBERT

Missoula Correspondent

ST. IGNATIUS, Mont. — A series of dead-  
fishing mortalities in the St. Ignatius area  
has been reported by the Department of  
Agriculture and Forestry. The deaths  
were reported by the St. Ignatius area  
residents.

The St. Ignatius area is a small, isolated  
area, and the deaths were reported by the  
St. Ignatius area residents. The deaths  
were reported by the St. Ignatius area  
residents.

The reason for the deaths is not known, but  
it is believed that the deaths were caused  
by a lack of oxygen in the water. The deaths  
were reported by the St. Ignatius area  
residents. The deaths were reported by the  
St. Ignatius area residents.



# EDITORIAL PAGE — editorials, letters, opinion

## roadless area hearings: a chance to decide

During August the Forest Service will kick off a new round of public hearings on what has turned out to be one of the region's hottest resource controversies: the future of roadless areas.

Those who enjoy Montana's out-of-doors or who depend on it for a livelihood are divided into two broad camps.

On one hand are those who believe that most of what is left of Montana's wild primitive country ought to be open for a variety of human uses. The way you open areas is by building more roads to provide access for vehicles.

Woodworkers, miners, ranchers and motorized recreationists are generally in the vanguard of those who advocate a continua-

tion of the past trends. They would like to see virtually all of the public forests opened up to a wide range of human uses.

But there are other uses than human ones according to those in the opposing camp who seek to preserve more of what is left of Montana's roadless country in its natural original state.

They believe more of Montana's untouched high country should be added to the wilderness system where it would be virtually immune to gradual piecemeal human development unless Congress decided otherwise.

Against this backdrop you'd think that the Forest Service could provide a meaning-

ful overview that would depict the extent of the remaining roadless acreage and its potential importance to those whose jobs may depend upon it.

The Forest Service is attempting to pull together such information in advance of public hearings next month.

But so far the agency is being very guarded with its numbers in anticipation of the fact that both camps will quibble with whatever information is finally divulged.

At least a few things can be pieced together and then suggest that the nation has just about used up its supply of the virgin wildlands that make Montana a place of rare beauty and isolation.

Roughly a third of the nation — about 761 million of America's 3.3 billion acres of land — is in the public domain.

But only about 14 million acres — scarcely two-thirds of one per cent of America — has been set aside by Congress through the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Clearly all of the wilderness system has been carved out of the national forests — a point that was emphasized by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. Rupert Cutler during his recent visit to Missoula.

Cutler was pointedly wondering, as many have wondered before, why in error the nation's largest public landowner has set

aside so little for future generations.

To be sure, some of Interior's national park and wildlife refuge lands are being added to the wilderness system. But presumably humanity has left its mark upon or has spoken for most of the lands in Interior's charge.

In Montana some 167 million acres, roughly 18 per cent of the state's 94 million acres, are administered by the Forest Service. Most of those acres are in the western half of the state.

But fewer than two million acres in Montana have been added to the wilderness system.

New areas have been proposed, but even if all of them ultimately become wilderness, the state will only have somewhere between five and six million wilderness acres.

That turns out to be about six to seven per cent of the state, an amount that wouldn't even make a good healthy bite in Jimmy Carter's Baptist church.

Montanans will soon be called upon to help decide how much of the state should be preserved for the future. Let's hope the public involvement is broad and that the decisions are good ones.

Lawmakers decided wrong, and now they come to Montana to experience America's wilderness heritage.

Schwenkheim

## cut the wiretaps

By TOM WICKHAM  
of N.Y. Times News Service

The Senate Judiciary Committee is about to take up a bill to end the practice of tapping the land area of uncontrolled federal land. The bill is a direct challenge to the federal courts, which have ruled that the federal courts have the right to tap the land area of uncontrolled federal land.

The legislation of 1968, which made it possible for the Department of Justice to obtain a federal court order authorizing a wiretap on someone suspected of criminal activity, required the department to make a showing to the court of "probable cause" that a crime was being or about to be committed.

In a recent column I presented statistics to show that too many federal judges — and state judges acting under state laws — have such wiretap orders issued automatically without requiring a real showing of probable cause. From 1968 through 1970 only 13 of 3,363 wiretap applications were rejected in federal or state courts.

Some such protection as may be of

fers, however, it is claimed, probably cause of criminal activity and always be there, even when the security of the United States may be impaired.

The present bill, however, neither authorizes nor prohibits wiretapping on high-level officials, nor does it require a showing of probable cause for the non-criminal land area.

In a further effort to make his point, Attorney General Casper has proposed the Judiciary Committee with its legislative powers in which he said the non-criminal land area would be necessary to protect American society.

The American Civil Liberties Union, an opponent of 1968 and of all wiretapping, analyzed the statistics on its Washington office and came to the conclusion that as all as either probable cause could be shown that there was a violation of the espionage laws or a judge probably would not issue a wiretap even under the non-criminal standard of 1968.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the pro-

ponent of the bill, says that the legislation may be

"able to prevent a person of the 1968 law that the law has intent to limit what was a secret power in an act and a President may have to think he has. So the passage would mean that the law would be carried out only in areas approved by Congress and in cases specifically authorized by the courts. After all the new direction of the executive branch.

Efforts would therefore be made to eliminate the non-criminal standard without killing 1968. Sen. James Abourezk of South Dakota apparently will offer an amendment to that effect in the Judiciary Committee. A spokesman for Kennedy said the Senate believed it better to bypass the issue in the committee, but that it would support the Senate floor amendment to require a criminal standard in inhibiting wiretapping. At any rate, based on evidence of surveillance.

What is remarkable is that in two



The company owns about 600 acres of land in Michigan. The 100 acres of water is transferred from the land. Some of the acreage is intermingled with state forest land in the state. The land is used for the Forest Service, but a direct effort on the part of the Forest Service is not made. The land is used for the Forest Service, but a direct effort on the part of the Forest Service is not made. The land is used for the Forest Service, but a direct effort on the part of the Forest Service is not made.

The controlled-planning units, according to Ely,

After the NAME involvement one year ago the French Security chief set aside what has been called the "crematorium"

Such lands are typically sensitive areas where slopes are steep or soils are unstable. Current practices can degrade soil quality or damage the ability of the land to produce in the future.

• Restricted timber management to planned on 15 per cent of forest lands of 807,237 acres. The timber harvest must be strictly regulated according to careful plans designed to protect riparian habitat values of 10 per cent riparian reach along river.

The timber management would be the main objection on 23 per cent of national forest lands or 1.7 million acres. The highest objection that forest service planning is doing little to protect wilderness and wildlife was objection.

Some economists are quick to point out that Ford System planners are committed to planning the roadways right for open to roads to increase the mobility for urban residents.

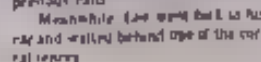
It must seem the report said Pils Tames of the EK requested plant II Fides. The only way to come up with the cost of the natural forest is already planned to be included in the national plan, he said.

You realize a very small proportion of that is going to be classified as dangerous.

Twenty SAC that out of 217 Montana residents were  
comprising 1.2 million were identified in STATE 1 with 3  
comprising 1.6 million were were selected as new state  
also.

The remaining 141 were allocated to other uses," he said.

\* The car was traveling about 60 to 80 miles an hour, are estimated, rather than anything had ever been seen before.



I told them it wouldn't be any good. Use the profits and spend it on their way. They said that they would get out of there and go home to go back up the road, knowing they would be out there way.

Andersson offers commentary on how the book is a kind of "Russian revolution."

Year old color : 4-50004

The Farm Service and Soil and profile working on PLATE 12 in Minnesota Thursday at 3 p.m. at the Eagle Hall. Similar working have been extended to other members of the Minnesota and northern Idaho working groups.

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AND A TOP DESK LIVING ROOM GROUPINGS.





# Elkhorn alternatives unveiled

By DAVE SMORS  
A Staff Writer

Six alternative maps for the Elkhorn Wilderness Study Area, pending the final recommendation to the U.S. Forest Service, were unveiled this morning by

the U.S. Forest Service. The public has until July 16 to review and respond to the alternative package for the 21,740-acre area southwest of Helena.

Then a draft wilderness proposal will be prepared. It will be made public in early 1978. The public's next chance to comment will follow during public hearings on the wilderness proposal, according to a news release from Helena Forest Supervisor James Jordan and Deer Lodge Forest Supervisor Earl Michelberg.

The six alternatives for the area were developed and based on existing resource data from the study area and information received from the public workshops held during April in Helena and Butte. Jordan said.

## THE ALTERNATIVES

Alternative A is designated maximum wilderness, including the 7,740 acres designated for study by Public Law 94-667 passed by Congress in 1976 after it was introduced by Congressman John Michener. It also includes an additional 14,000 acres identified for wilderness study.

Grading would be allowed in contrast to would mineral exploration with more restrictions.

Alternative B is similar to A but designates for wilderness class only the 7,740 acres identified in Public Law 94-667.

Alternative C is proposed to 20,000 acres for wilderness classification and excluded "those areas which have low suitability for wilderness classification. Land excluded is on the perimeter of the study area, mostly on the northern tip and the eastern side. The Tiger Basin area

remains in the wilderness proposal.

Alternative D, which would exclude the Tiger Basin area from proposed wilderness classification, requires the proposed wilderness area to be 14,000, cutting out the center of the study area, that north of Tiger Lake. Boundaries are located to minimize existing and potential conflicts with other resource uses. A description of C stated.

Alternative E proposes two tracts of land for wilderness classification and a total of 23,500 acres. One area surrounds High Peak and Casey Peak, the other peaks along the southern border of the area.

Included are those areas having the highest suitability rating. Areas where other high resource values exist are excluded.

A description of C stated. The wilderness quality factor rating for this alternative is higher than any of the other alternatives. Opportunities for known mineral development, intensive management, timber harvest, transportation systems and primitive recreation are optimized under this alternative.

Alternative F. This alternative proposes no wilderness. Motorized equipment use would be allowed to continue. Opportunities for logging and grazing would remain and the opportunity for intensive grazing management would continue.

## AN INFORMATION

package accompanying the list of the six alternatives, describes resource potential in the study area — timber, minerals, grazing, range, wildlife recreation and transportation on roads and trails.

Each resource is mapped and the Tiger Basin area



## TIMBER SUSTAINABILITY

- ☐ Sustainable for Timber Management
- ☐ Sustainable for Timber Management

ON THE OTHER — A second map shows the Tiger Basin area is suitable for timber management. The Elkhorn Citizens Organization wants the area included in a Wilderness designation.

Timber interests don't. The basin is included in alternatives A through C, and excluded in alternatives D through F.

shown to be a key area on each.

The most land suitable for timber management is in the Tiger Basin area.

The area also receives the heaviest recreational use getting 44 out of every 100 visitors to the study area.

So it is sought by logging interests while environmentalists are

fighting to protect the region from logging.

Also in the Tiger Basin, there is "great mineral potential. There are grazing allotments there also all range mountain goat use areas, the highest timber density and roads and trails.

People on the Forest Service's Elkhorn Study trail, that will receive a copy

of the alternative package in the mail. Others can get the information by contacting either the Helena National Forest Office here or the Deer Lodge National Forest office in Butte.

Comments should be addressed to Elkhorn Wilderness Study, Helena National Forest, 214 Helena Ave., Helena, Mont. 59601.

## Holiday closures

All city, county, state and federal offices will be closed for the July 4 holiday on Monday.

There will be no garbage collection on Monday and the city landfill site will be closed. Recreational packages

The Lewis and Clark County Library will be closed.

The state liquor stores will be closed Monday and Tuesday next week. Since Monday is a regular day







# Fires gut forests . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

which was contained Saturday night, but was still burning at 10:30 p.m. Another burning in heavy timber 10 miles north of Hanna and a third was on Horse Ridge 20 miles southwest of DeLander.

ANOTHER 100-ACRE fire was reported to raged northeast of Nephi in central Utah and was threatening forests of Mt. Nebo.

As crews battle the major fires in Montana, Utah and Wyoming logistical support fire fighters, aircraft and equipment are being shuttled through a quiet winter on the edge of the Boise Idaho airport.

The Boise Inland Valley Fire Center (BIFC) a cooperative effort of the U. S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management is providing fire and equipment to fight the Carr Fire, as well as the Poudre Canyon fire near Minoula and the Jackson Hole fire in Wyoming.

It is beginning to put up support on the fires with manpower and equipment moving it from one place to another, providing information and service, said Arnold F. Harrigan, a spokesman for the center.

He said the BIFC has mounted up several thousand crews and equipment and arranged for airlifting the material to the fires.

All the requests for the state, Montana, goes through a federal agency who requests help and then sets up a liaison committee for the event.

ANY ATTEMPT FOR HELP from a large fire is channelled through here and the private volunteer wherever required.

For instance, Job said, crews from Washington and Oregon have been airlifted by BIFC aircraft to the Carr fire.

He said four crews with 30 men each were airlifted Saturday to Utah while another four crews, two from Oregon and Washington and another from Idaho, have been flown to Minoula.

He try to and system from an area where there are no large fires. Job said.

He said BIFC has sent two air tankers, three helicopters and other sub-subsistence water equipment along with a 200-man camp to the Carr Creek fire.

The camp can be set up and has all the equipment to feed and sleep 200 firefighters. Harrigan said.

He hasn't received any additional orders, Job said. It all depends on the fire and other activity in the area.

HARRIGAN SAID the fire center has also provided another service to help fight a specially equipped forest service plane carrying water and combat equipment. The aircraft has been placed close to the fire, taking pictures of hot spots.

It takes the pictures of the hot spots right through the smoke and a can fly at night, Harrigan said. The film can be developed in 30 seconds and dropped into a fire camp where an interpreter can tell where the hot spots are, he said.

Ordering additional personnel and equipment is the option of the fire boss. Harrigan said. As an order comes through, that's the way we can judge the condition of a fire. We try to keep it here to coordinate movement of resources.

He said the center handles requests from any area of the nation, and Sunday coordinators were working on a number of fires in Alaska including a 45,000-acre blaze near Egnah High.

# Wilderness success hinges on environmentalist attitudes

COLORADO, Colo. AP — The success of a new wilderness designation program hinges largely on whether the government can persuade environmentalists and others not to go "beyond" with acreage. Just Secretary of Agriculture James V. Eastman says.

A national area review program to identify how much National Forest land should be allocated for wilderness is a delicate process, Eastman said. A review of timber industry officials' here Sunday night.

Eastman said the thrust of the new Rare II program is aimed at reducing wilderness study periods from a decade to 10 years.

Eastman said Rare II is aimed at getting the areas to a final status as wilderness or for multiple use.

The review of Rare II,

Eastman said, will depend largely on whether "I can persuade environmentalists and others from going beyond with acre."

Eastman said he doubted whether wilderness would be expanded much beyond a total of about 30 million acres including Grand and Alaskan areas.

The former locality

provision, told lawmakers that he will rely heavily on his reputation as an environmentalist to persuade other environmentalists not to tie up Rare II decisions in court appeals.

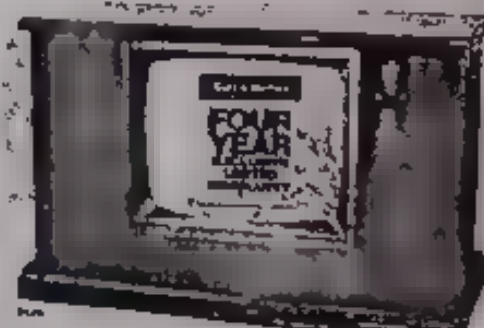
"It would be worse to tie this thing up in court because federal energy agencies will be working

closely the area with high energy demand potential for development," he said.

If environmentalists divert their energies into supporting legislation, quality reviews across the line could come when private wilderness areas would be under greater pressure for development, he said.

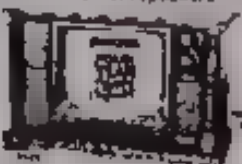
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# Ecologist warned of fire potential

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. AP — Just a few days before the raging Carr Fire tore through the Poudre Canyon southwest of Minoula a University of Minnesota plant ecologist warned of the hazard of fire in a heavily populated, densely wooded canyon.

Published weekly after noon and Sunday mornings except Saturday and New Year's Day, the Minnesota Star and Tribune Daily or Daily Observer as much as The Independent Record of St. Paul.

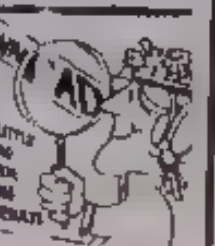
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Wildfire wasn't he at loved to operate like it did the year ago in an area the Poudre Canyon, wrote James H. Hays in a July 8 letter to the editor of the Minneapolis People who have constructed homes in our heavily forested canyon, complete a survey rounded by heavy organic fuel loads that are increasing each year perhaps should have been prevented from building in these areas in the first place," he wrote.

Hardly a week after the letter was published the fire started in the canyon along a roadway several miles from Poudre Canyon and spread with quickity carried it into the canyon.

"I don't know what the Los Angeles area was on getting

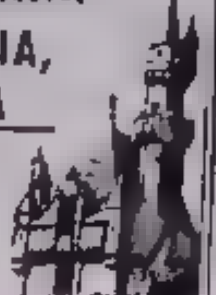


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## Blue Stone Is topless

The Blue Stone House on Fire Tower Hill east of Las Chance Gulch, is slowly being leveled. But a \$112,128 Historic Preservation Grant, allocated to developer Tim Lythgoe, will be used to rebuild the picturesque, 1881 structure us-

ing the original stone, windows and other architectural features. Lythgoe plans to open a restaurant in the building this winter. The estimated total cost of the project is \$397,870.

and now serving as a management coordinator for the Helena National Forest.

The cause of the stable's barn fire in the proposed Elkhorn wilderness area near Helena is still under investigation. Small fires and ground crews have been fighting the blaze since Saturday.

None of the Elkhorn firefighters will leave the area today, although mop-up work is expected to continue through the week.

Heavy and lightning-attended today a rain storm but no reports of new fires on the Helena National Forest have been received.

A National Weather Service spokesman said the 4 a.m. storm which hit Helena about 3 a.m. was just a short extension of a dry weather which dominated Montana's western slope all day Monday. The storm lost most of its power coming over the Continental Divide and has moved nearly out of Montana.

Dry warm weather is forecast for the next few days. The fire danger rating today is moderate.

# Grass control gets clipped

City commissioners have passed a resolution in order to abandon Park Maintenance Districts No. 35 and No. 72. The action taken Monday night will make it necessary for residents in those areas to petition the city to continue to water and cut grassy boulevards front their property.

District No. 35 includes property on Helena Avenue and Elving 5 feet from 8th to 10th. Its boulevards are maintained in that area it will cost \$43 a year for a property owner with a 1,000 square foot lot. At the present time the maintenance cost is \$25 a year.

A district No. 72 property owner with the same size lot would pay \$53 per year.

They now pay \$26 a year for service. Mayor Kathleen Hamer said but if at least 40 per cent of the residents in the area — not 46 per cent of the property owners — sign a petition indicating they want the service continued, the commission will not abandon the districts.

Commissioners also voted to allow:

— A land use variance request to construct an addition to an existing residence at 300 Birch St. which is in a J.M. (Commercial-Light Residential) District zone.

— A land use variance request to construct a duplex in an R-2 (Single-Family Residential) District on the northwest corner of State and Chaucer Streets. A conditional use permit to allow a

restaurant in the basement of the new federal building on East Chaucer Gulch. The food service will be operated by blind or visually disabled people under the administration of the Montana Social and Rehabilitative Services department.

Commissioner Gary Davis recommended that no food service, other than the visually handicapped service, be permitted in the new federal building without the approval of the city commission.

The commission deferred for one week action on a proposed amendment to the city water well ordinance to allow City Attorney Bill Leaphar to include a grandfather clause in the new ordinance. The clause would allow water wells already under construction in the city to be retroactively

*Helena Independent Record*  
July 4, 1972

## Roadless area workshop set

Helena is one of 11 cities in the northwest in which the Forest Service will conduct workshops as part of a National Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.

The public meeting will be a 7 p.m. Aug. 2 at the Helena High School Cafeteria.

The roadless area review involves inventorying all uncommitted federal roadless land and soliciting public views about alternative uses of these lands.

The agency conducted its first such review in 1971 but subsequent planning revealed areas that had been overlooked.

During the Aug. 2 workshop participants will be able to examine areas in proximity to the Forest Service and suggest additions, deletions and corrections. They also will be asked to help establish guidelines for evaluating roadless areas.

The evaluation to be made later this year will be used to recommend rules for inclusion into three categories: instant wilderness, classification those requiring further study and those meeting consideration for roadless other than wilderness.

In addition to attending workshops, citizens may comment in writing to the Forest Service until Sept. 15.

## Fairground office open extra hours

The office at the Lewis and Clark County Fairgrounds will be open extra hours this week to accept applications for the fair scheduled for July 28-31.

Office hours will be 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The office will also be open 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday.

The entrance to the fair close at 5 p.m. Friday but the office will be open late that evening plus Saturday to accept entries for the Stampede and other special events. This includes pre-rodeo kids fishing contest, balloon contest, lawn saw contest and other events that are not listed in the fair program book.

## Police

A STEWART Homes security guard told Helena police someone broke into the Harry Co. #1 residence late Monday and stole \$75 worth of food. Entrance was apparently gained through a second story window.

A MONTANA woman, Debra Jorgensen, was arrested Monday on allegedly shoplifting cheese and steak from the Superluxe Market on Euclid Avenue. Helena Chief Jack Williams said

the 21-year-old was found guilty in court and fined \$50. All but two hours of a three-day jail sentence were suspended.

A SECURITY box was reported stolen from the Tim Smith residence, 3151 Hilliard Ave. at 8 p.m. Monday. Smith told of losing the wicker chest containing 30 cash bonds. Smithweaver Bank of Helena claims equipment, auto files and other personal papers.

## Highway project wins approval

The Department of Highways has approved the design and authorized the completion of plans for the widening project of a highway construction project in Lewis and Clark County. The 8.5-mile project is near the Warren Tunnel on the Yore Road about four miles northeast of Helena — actually on Federal Aid Secondary Route 280.

This project will consist of safety upgrading of the present roadway including slope flattening, filling in of roadside ditches, removal of utility poles and other obstructions, improved signing and a speed warning device to be installed on each approach to the curve.

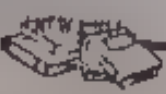
## Welch elected

Clark Welch of Helena has been elected treasurer of Montana for Children and Families, Inc.

Other officers are Darrell Penner of Kalispell, president; Barbara Haug of Turner vice president; and Gerry Penn of Bozeman

## Books

Best in the Field...  
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## Andrew J. Utick Attorney at Law

Utick pleads in announcing the relocation of his offices for the general practice of law.

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4 Great Falls Tribune

Friday, July 8, 1977

With conditions

## Wilderness bill backed by Judge

Tribune Capital Bureau

HELENA — Gov. Thomas L. Judge has authorized written testimony in a congressional subcommittee indicating his conditional support for S383, the Montana Wilderness Study Bill.

That support is on condition, he says, that the study period will be shortened from seven to two years, that Montana be intimately involved in the studies and decision process and that multiple use be practiced by the Forest Service on those lands not chosen for wilderness designation.

S383, sponsored by U.S. Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana, would set aside 97,000 acres of national forest land to nine areas of Montana for wilderness study.

Western Dist. Congressman Max Baucus has already amended the bill's seven-year study period to two years and, he Judge, has called for intensive multiple use management of those areas not chosen for wilderness designation.

The bill has passed the Senate and is resting in a House interior subcommittee chaired by Wyoming's Rep. Teno Roncalvo.

## Legion's 40 elect Billings man as Chef de Gare

LEWISTOWN — William Peterson of Billings was elected Grand Chef de Gare of the 40th of the American Legion's honor association, 40th of 8 Thursday. The men's Legion convention gets under way this morning and continues through Sunday.

Peterson succeeds Martin Bailey of

## 33 FHA delegates leaving for national conclave

HELENA (AP) — A 33-member delegation representing the Montana chapter of the Future Homemakers of America will depart by plane from here Saturday for the organization's national convention in Seattle.

The convention will run Sunday through Thursday.

The Montana delegation of the student vocational organization will include six adult advisors and 27 FHA members representing the 18 chapters across the state which have a combined membership of 2,000.

The objective of the conference, according to an FHA spokesman, is to discuss techniques for decision-making and assuming leadership roles as a homemaker wage earner.

One Montana delegate, Ann Daga of Big Sandy, will be running for the post of national officer in the Pacific region.

## NBC selects Warm Springs as movie site

Tribune Capital Bureau

HELENA — Filming is to begin in August a warm Springs State hospital on a major TV movie, "The Next Morning Word," the Tribune has learned.

The two-part fiction feature for NBC is described as similar to "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest."

Warm Springs will not be identified in the movie and the patients will not be in. Actors and extras are reportedly being hired in the Butte area. Alan Arkin, who starred in "The Russians Are Coming, The Russians Are Coming," may be hired.

Warm Springs was selected because it's an active institution with up-to-date buildings where filming can take place without disturbing the institution.

## Rock 1

HELENA (AP) — A blast for the folks up on 1. They might have enjoyed they had known it was coming. We heard the explosion over the house.

When the explosion at 2 p.m. Wednesday Morrison and his two brothers were painting their father's Grande Canyon Boulevard the mediation of a road boasts some of the best petrie homes.

The rocks — some as across — also rained down homes and cars through the forest. They punched, smashed auto windows, and thumped into your startled hornpipes.

The debris was sent

## State's first defamation suit dismissed

BOULDER (AP) — have been Montana's first the state's criminal has been dismissed County Atty. Richard L.

William J. Mietus, a mayor of Boulder, had on April 15 with defendant and Jefferson County newspaper advertisement campaign this spring.

However, in an affidavit, the defendant — grounds for the claim against Mietus. Among

—Some of the libelous statements "have been in fact."

—Others of the state privileged.

—Nearly all the state's recent comment made it proper to persons in the line of public office and he attorneys.



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## on tap in Lewistown

LEWISTOWN — Montana Eastern District Congressman Rms Marlenee will hold a public hearing on Lewistown on Senate Bill 300, the Montana Wilderness Study bill, Saturday, July 16.

The hearing will be at the Elks Club ball room south of Lewistown from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The bill introduced by Montana Senator Lee Metcalf, passed the Senate May 10 and would designate some areas in Montana for study of their wilderness potential.

Presently the bill is being considered by a House subcommittee of which Marlenee is a member.

Marlenee said he is holding the hearing primarily to gather information on the two areas proposed for wilderness study in Lewistown — the Middle Fork of the Judith River

in Judith Basin County, and the Big Smoky Mountains in Vergun County south of Lewistown. Both areas are within the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

"Since the subcommittee has already held a hearing in Montana on this bill, I will concentrate my efforts on gathering information for what was my district," Marlenee said. "However, I'm sure there will be those who did not have an opportunity to submit testimony on the other areas areas covered within the bill and we will accept their written testimony for the record."

Marlenee said the issue of a wilderness study is of such intense interest in Montana that "we need a forum in part of the cards out of the state and allow all those who have an interest in the issue an opportunity to express their concerns."

## ASARCO's acid hauling job attracts five trucking outfits

Trihane Capital Bureau

HELENA — Five trucking companies are vying for the right to haul the 55,000 tons of sulphuric acid which the new ASARCO plant will produce each day beginning in August.

The Public Service Commission has set a July 10 hearing on the applications of C. B. Johnson, Inc., Carter Corp., Pacific Transportation Co., Western Disposal Corp., Western Trucking Co., and the Yellowstone-Kootenai-Kanawha-Johnson Corp. See Hearings News and W. A. Madsen, 501 East City Blvd.

Wayne Bud, administrator of the public transportation division, said that the hearing will be to determine the fitness and capability of the companies

to do the job.

Currently ASARCO hauls some 100 tons a day of sulphur dioxide into the air in the East Helena smelter through its smokestack.

Under terms of an agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and state Dept. of Health ASARCO has a \$35 million as a plant to reduce the pollution.

In the new plant process sulphur dioxide is reduced to sulphuric acid which is then trucked away.

ASARCO is currently seeking for a hauler for the acid, which can be used for fertilizer or as a recovery agent for such metals as copper or uranium through a leaching process.

ASARCO's East Helena operation refines mostly gold, but also treats copper, lead and silver.

Bud said that the U.S. Dept. of Transportation will see to it that the acid, a corrosive material, is hauled in a safe manner.

## the water at Hebgen Lake

BOZEMAN (AP) — All water in Hebgen Lake near West Yellowstone "should be considered unfit for human or animal consumption," said William Gruhl, deputy commissioner for Agriculture, said Thursday.

The Grappling Arm of the lake has been closed to swimming and water skiing since last week after at least a dozen dead nine dogs that drank lake water died. Camasgrubs in that section of the lake also are closed.

The poison in the water, officials said, is being produced by a growth of algae that attacks the nervous system.

The toxin could be harmful to humans if swallowed, of this said, and boiling the water doesn't help.

Armstrong said areas along the lake's north shore are being plowed, warning boaters to avoid any current runnings of algae that may be floating in that section.

Officials from several state and federal agencies were in town here Friday afternoon to discuss what can be done to maintain a check of conditions in the lake.

Officials said low water levels have allowed the algae to build in dangerous proportions in the lake.

## Rolling log kills Trego logger, 19

LEWIS AP — A Trego man killed in a logging accident was identified Thursday as Robert McLulley, 19.

McLulley family attorney, Ernest Miles Nelson said McLulley was office employee of the Mimi Logging Co. of Columbia Falls were loading a truck with cut timber when a large log rolled from the opposite side of the sawbuck and struck McLulley in the chest.

The accident happened in the Swamp Creek area near Trego.



Circle 7 in the index  
July 2, 1974 p. 5

**Judge attending energy conference**

ENDING

"I'm directing the Labor Department to get the men and Training Administration to orient immediately the \$6.5 billion in newly available Public Service job funds to state and local government prime

THERE'S LOTS AND LOTS of cash for all who want to be a sharecropper here and who want to work. Even for them who don't make a big profit, rarely because to get to be put in the gas is like, if they did they'd learn there

Wish you were far today Preserve me O  
Lord: for in thee do I put my trust.  
Psalm 121.

### The Character of

## Hebgen's baffling

After eight days and 21 steel drum concerts, the band has no intention of leaving the Grayling Arms of 1000 Grand in Washington, D.C.

'tu' cryn' beco

## Who uses wilderness areas?

In the June 10 Tribune, Montana Governor Sullivan, there is a very interesting article headed "The Fork of the River." It is a short article by the author, Mr. Armstrong, a member from the opposition party in reference to "the Fork of the River." He describes the situation and makes a pretty much a fair judgment. He is a bright manager of the whole business. He says that the "Cattle Mountain Corp." seems to echo Mr. Armstrong's words. "We can't justify wilderness at just a few wealthy people can enjoy."

Further there are a lot of rich people  
the don know it, or they will not  
it. I might have constructed the  
house.

The Wildlife Research Center Washington D.C. completed statistics on a survey about 1970-71. The last two years. They have published the results of their studies in "Wetlands and Wetland Use" available to the National Archives Great Falls Public Library. Their study showed the wetlands were 10% of all water bodies, with part parts being 10% of the population and which is a large portion. The second part is a large part of the wetlands in the world. It is a large part of the wetlands in the world. The increase in the wetlands was 10% of the wetlands. The increase in the wetlands was 10% of the wetlands. (p. 11)

People are discovering that wilderness vacations are not only very inexpensive and thus well in reach of lower and middle income people, since wilderness use is predominantly in the summer and early fall, those having longer vacations will accordingly make greater use of the wilderness. Those having very high income levels - the ones who used to be found to make very little use of the wilderness.

to the Middle East of the Jewish nation for wilderness class. Do you? They Marshall to his book "The People's Forum," (New York: Harcourt Brace and Robert Hall, 1933), pp. 177-178, defines wilderness areas as "regions

which contain no permanent inhabitance, possess no residue of our historical conveyance, and are sufficiently spacious for a person to speed at least a week of active crime in them—thus crossing his own tracks. The dominant idleness of such crimes are first the venture to them being to depraved society on their own shores for survival and second that they go unobserved nearly as possible for the essential features of the random and convenient."

[illegible]

If their work is to be judged by the aesthetic values, the picture testimony of its beautiful, graceful curves, its smooth, harmonious tapering lines, its rhythmic purging forms, even the part of "The Blue Room," there can be no question as to its value for all people to see.

[illegible]

The purpose of the Montana Wilderness Association is to help in this "to encourage people of all ages to use the wilderness and enjoy it, to show that back-packing and wilderness walking are available to people of limited financial ability to reach our wild places, and to insure the preservation of the resources for future generations. Once an area is designated as wilderness it belongs to all forever, not just Montana," said Fred.

- practically all as a judge evidently  
must not be broad to make a search  
through the middle of the road.
- Supposedly justice is blind that the  
rich are the poor say that it is. This  
has been debated by many and rightly  
so.
- The aforementioned article, signed in  
black, is the business to say  
something that tells me that we as  
people may be only partly as blind as it  
all appears. Good directed in the  
direction, however, followed one of  
the leaders.

<sup>25</sup> *See* *Wheeler & MacNeil*, *supra* note 10, for the view that the

1-10-66, 7:20 PM, 14, 2 1/2



Special guests for the dedication include Warren and his daughter Pat, and Alice Frysie Montana's member of the NPS Regional Advisory Committee.

Following the dedication, the ranch will be open to the public year-round.

## Great Falls Judge ponders motion on disqualification

MISSOULA (AP) — District Court Judge Joel Roth of Great Falls took under advisement on Tuesday a petition to disqualify Judge E. Gardner Brownlee from presiding over a case involving a man being held — but still not charged — in the June 11 slaying of a 15-year-old Missoula girl.

Roth told attorneys to submit all legal arguments by July 22, after which he will decide whether to grant the request.

The disqualification was sought by attorneys for Larry Biskney. He was jailed on \$20,000 bond in connection with an investigation into the death of Anne Talbot.

The girl's body was found by a fisherman in the Clark Fork River in Missoula and authorities said the girl apparently had been strangled.

The reason for the petition to remove Brownlee from the case is that he and Biskney's attorney Rich and Voluntary were opponents in the November election for the judicial seat.

## State board denies bid to delay powerline ruling

Tribune Capital Bureau

HELENA — The state Board of Natural Resources has denied Montana Power Co. a request to postpone any decision on two controversial power lines until the fate of Montana Wilderness Study Bill is determined in Congress.

MPS proposes a 161 kilovolt power line in two areas in the bill.

One is the Taylor Ridge up Cedar Creek in the Madison Mountains as part of the Clyde Park to Dillon powerline. The other is the Anaconda-to-Hamilton line proposed through the Sapphire Mountains wilderness study area.

The Dept. of Natural Resources had argued that no matter what Congress does, the department believes it has good enough grounds to oppose the corridor. Montana Power is proposing.

Department also

surface mining permit to Decker Coal Co. for its proposed East Decker Mine in southern Big Horn County.

The permit authorizes Decker to disturb 1,300 acres for mining and another 3,000 for related purposes. Decker's long-range plan calls for removal of 182 million tons of coal in 34 years from the mine — some eight million tons a year.

Decker has mined coal in the area since 1972 at its West Decker Mine, which produced 10 million tons last year. It is considered to be the largest surface mining operation in the United States.

The lands department determined that Decker's mining and reclamation plan meets the requirements of state laws, according to Lands Commission member Leo Barry.

Cost of the East Decker facilities is estimated at \$30 to \$60 million and the new operation will employ about 300 people," Barry said.

## Welcome Creek welcomed back to wilderness

Tribune Capital Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Welcome Creek, the proposed 28,000-acre wilderness area in the Sapphire Mountains southeast of Missoula was amended back into the Endangered American Wilderness Act, HR3454 Wednesday.

The amendment came before the full House Interior Committee with Montana Congressman Ron Marlenee's support. It now moves to the full House for consideration.

The area, along with Mr. Henry and McGregor-Thompson areas, had been amended out of the bill as unsuitable for wilderness by Max Baucus, (D-Mont.) several weeks ago.

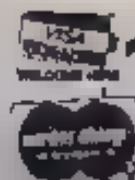
It had been proposed as an "instant" wilderness area by the Carter Administration.

It was returned in the bill by Rep. Phil Burton, R-Calif.

## Teacher evaluation must be bargained Rocky Boy told

HELENA (AP) — Rocky Boy School District #1 has been ordered by the State Board of Personnel Appeals to bargain the subject of teacher evaluation, the Montana Education Association says.

A board hearing officer ruled last December that the school district was illegally firing a teacher. An officer of the Rocky Boy Education Association said the school was illegally failing to bargain with the union over teacher evaluation.



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Great Falls Tribune, July 14, 1977

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ATTENTION,  
FENCE  
BUYERS!  
YES! We



Report favors spur through unroaded Madisons

Thursday, July 14, 1977

Great Falls Tribune

# 'Secret's' out on power line to Big Sky

By THOMAS KOTYNEK  
Tribune Capital Bureau

HELENA — The "secret" hearings examiner's report on the Clyde Park-to-Big Sky power line recommends the Jack Creek spur route from Ennis through the unroaded section of the Madison Mountains to the Big Sky resort, the Tribune has discovered.

The power line has been hotly disputed by environmentalists who desire an "unified" Madison Mountains wilderness stretching from the Spanish Peaks through the Taylor-Highlands.

A power line corridor through the Madison is seen as a blow to that proposal, and the wedge to construction of a road through the corridor which would link Ennis and Dillon to Big Sky. Montana Power Co., the applicant for the MT 1300 volt line, had preferred the spur line to Big Sky run through the Cedar Creek drainage just south of Jack Creek.

The Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR) had opposed any line in the undeveloped mountain country rather than asking for MFC, a use as a line power line up the Gallatin Canyon from Gardiner to supply added power to Big Sky.

After lengthy hearings and arguments on the power line, Hearings Examiner Richard Andriolo of Bozeman submitted his proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law and decision on the route of the line to the Board of Natural Resources last Friday.

The board decided not to release the report to either the public, the applicant or the MFC.

But the hearings examiner's findings.

Board Chairman Cecil Weeding said the findings would be released at a later date and until that time the report was considered only a working paper rather than a public document and could therefore be kept secret.

Wednesday this reporter challenged the validity of keeping the report secret in view of the 1973 constitution's "Right to Know" provision, the Administrative Procedures Act and precedent regarding the disclosure of hearing examiners' reports as established by other state agencies.

Weeding held firm. But, his reporter argued there would be nothing to keep him from revealing the contents of the report while keeping the report itself from public scrutiny.

Weeding then basically confirmed the examiner's most controversial provisions.

He said that Andriolo gave the board three options which in order of his preference were: a line through to Big Sky 1 up Jack Creek, 2 up Cedar Creek and 3 using the existing Gallatin Canyon power line.

After making the disclosure, Weeding said he was with the board's attorney, former board chairman Jay Sabol of Bozeman, Andriolo and other board members to see if the report couldn't be released.

"I'd just as soon people read Weeding said, 'I'm sure it will become general knowledge in the course of a month anyway. I don't think there is anything sacred about any part of it.'

But he said he was bound by the board's agreement not to release the report for actual scrutiny.

One of the problems, he said, is that the board had just received the report from Andriolo and had not had a chance to look at his recommendations and that the findings would have been spread out before the press before they could do so if the report had been distributed at the meeting.

Weeding said it was the intention of the

board to release the report at some future time, but that he couldn't answer the question of whether such a move could be used to keep the public from participating in the decision-making process by holding off the release until it is too late for the public to become informed about the report.

The board has 90 days to make a final decision on the power line and its route.

MFC in 1974 first liked for the power line asking for the Jack Creek route as its preferred route, but then changed to Cedar Creek.

MFC proposed has the line run from Clyde Park to Livingston where one branch would go south to Gardiner and the other west to Bozeman.

From there the alternatives which the board is mulling is that the line could go by way of spurs up Jack or Cedar creeks in Big Sky from Ennis or up the Gallatin Canyon from Gardiner in Big Sky.

## 2 state legislators in labor trouble

Tribune Capital Bureau

HELENA — The Montana Federation of Teachers is going after Democratic legislators Larry Faabender and Carroll South for their role in removing regional special education workers as state employees.

The MFT will try to get the AFL-CIO state convention in August to bar Faabender and South from any type of AFL-CIO assistance, including endorsement by the union's Committee on Political Education (COPE).

Sen. Faabender Port Shaw offered the amendment to eliminate the M employees from the state payroll and

forced out a bargaining unit that was determined by a state agency.

The bargaining unit had about 60 employees, 25 of whom were MFT members. It was in the process of bargaining with the state with only salaries left unresolved when he resignation was introduced a week before legislative adjournment, says McGarvey. "It seems ironic that it was introduced at the same time negotiations came up on an increase," he says, adding that both Faabender and South had termed MFT proposals outrageous.

McGarvey says the tactic could be used in disputes over bargaining unit

Faabender, a 30-year veteran of the legislature, has received COPE endorsement each time he has run. He has a four-year Senate term and doesn't come up for election next year. "The alternative is that they try somebody new," a Republican maybe, he says.

South could not be reached for comment.


## FOR RENT

Desirable Office Space  
Available Soon

Is an attractive new and modern building. Three stories high — 510 sq. ft. 405 sq. ft. 500 sq. ft. for information and inspection, contact Robert Macgregor, 727-3171.

Great Falls Federal  
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# HOUSE

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- Variety
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Great said 11/11/77  
July 15, 1977

## Wilderness in the limelight again

Wilderness and wilderness study continue to play a featured role in Montana this summer with the opening of a public hearing in Lewistown tomorrow.

The hearing will be the second one in the state on Sen. Lee Metcalf's Montana wilderness study bill, S. 383. The bill passed the Senate in May and Rep. Max Baucus held a public hearing in Helena last month. Tomorrow's hearing will be held by Rep. Ron Marleneo.

Marleneo probably will hear few arguments — on either side of the issue — that have already been stated at previous hearings and in previous years. But several points are worth keeping in mind.

— First, S. 383 is a study bill. The nine areas it lists will not become instant wilderness if the bill passes, contrary to what bill opponents claim.

Areas not considered suitable for wilderness designation will have their day in court through the study process that will be set up and Congress will act on them.

One of the purposes of S. 383 is to give Montanans a say on land use decisions in the nine areas. The Forest Service will be required to conduct studies and meetings that involve the public on each of the areas involved. Any such meetings will attract more Montanans than can possibly be accommodated in the two public hearings this summer.

— Second, S. 383 has special interest for eastern Montana. Two of the nine areas the bill lists for wilderness study are in the eastern part of the state; and both are near Lewistown. They are the Big Snowies and the Middle Fork of the Judith River.

The Middle Fork has the distinction of being the last undeveloped national forest area in the Judith River drainage and is the location of the largest elk herd left in eastern Montana. The Big Snowies, if eventually designated wilderness after study, would be the easternmost national forest wilderness area in the state. In all of eastern Montana, there are no wilderness areas.

No doubt, at tomorrow's public hearings emotions will be running high. A number of heartfelt statements, both favoring and opposing S. 383, will be heard.

The difficulty then will be sorting out those statements and making sure neither the Wilderness Act of 1964 nor Metcalf's proposed study act is misrepresented. From here, the case favoring study seems clear.

## Our readers' opinions

### Opposes neutron bomb

Man's inhumanity to man

So, now we have developed a neutron bomb.

Uniquely it has the capability of destroying life while leaving buildings etc., undamaged.

This must be the supreme accomplishment of our materialistic society.

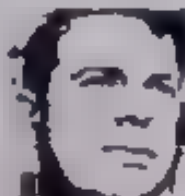
How can we, in concert with President Carter, express worldwide concern with human rights and at the same

time be the wilderness controversy. If we'd get together and strive for that, it would be a tremendous saving in money and time.

LEMONTE J. SCHUBB, Townsend

### A surprised majority

There are 17 million people in Montana who are on the line in that women's day conference in Helena. I would like to tell you the majority that is here. The alien majority can be heard if they wish. (2) Your individual vote is important.



Tom Wicker

## Eavesdropping

NEW YORK — Electronic eavesdropping, once touted as an "indispensable" weapon in the fight against serious crime and threats to the national security, has put a lot of boggles in jail. Included the privacy of thousands of Americans and breached the rights of thousands more. There's about it.

What former New York District Attorney Frank S. Hogan once called "the

Some might think that to turn for a more secure existence, in fact there's a double trade-off.

SINCE 1948, THE YEAR when was leg. raised, the federal government's national security system has been a \$2.4 billion operation. It's a \$2.4 billion operation.

containing the... by the Montana Department of Highways.

Bids will be accepted at the department's Helena office until noon Aug. 10 or may be delivered by hand to the Highway on between 8:30 and 9 a.m. Aug. 1.

Grading and construction of a 200-foot increased concrete girder underpass at the Moscow River over Interstate interchange and a 33-foot increased concrete overpass at the Cascade interchange on Interstate Highway 3 make up one of the projects in the Aug. 10 sealed bid listing \$2,300,000.

Two concrete projects on Interstate Highway 10, with 1.6 miles in Powell County and 10.4 miles in Deer Lodge County are to be carried out with the engineer's estimated cost being \$2,750,000.

A 100.75-mile proposed concrete arterial alignment over the Teton River is half mile south of Choteau in Blaine and an estimated cost of \$200,000. A road and cover is planned for 2.7 miles of the Laramie-River Road in Fergus County. Estimated cost of the project from U.S. Highway 10 and North Street in Livingston, is \$55,000.

Seven miles of paving and a 200-foot increased concrete girder bridge over the Teton River is being scheduled and is to be near the Capital interchange near Helena. A road city limits to three miles east of East Helena on U.S. 20 is to be concrete pavement with an estimated cost of \$4,524,000.

Grading and retained earth and concrete retaining walls and increased concrete girder overpass at the U.S. 20 interchange in Deer Lodge County is one of the projects up for bid. The project will begin about eight miles west of Deer Lodge and extend for 1.5 miles to the interchange. Estimated cost is \$1,744,000.

Aggregate surfacing plant mix for a 10-mile road and interchange in Blaine County is being bid. The project will begin at the interchange and extend for 10 miles to the interchange. Estimated cost is \$424,000.

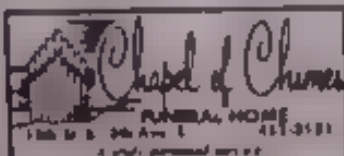
Nine-tenths of a mile of Bridgeview in Helena is to be paved and estimated cost of \$403,000 and a 100-foot increased concrete girder bridge over the Teton River is to be bid. Estimated cost is \$204,000.

Grading, aggregate surfacing, plant mix for a 10-mile road and interchange in Blaine County is being bid. The project will begin at the interchange and extend for 10 miles to the interchange. Estimated cost is \$424,000.

## Opinion is sought

A new controller and new staff is being made, which will include a telephone plant to be installed at 15th Street and Tenth Avenue South. The Montana Department of Highways has announced and the department is seeking public opinion either for or against the project.

Highway officials said the project will make it easier for some private business and visitors to reach the new Columbia Hospital safely. The existing conditions will be replaced with a new and will have to be replaced.



Funeral Home, 1000 N. 1st St., Helena, Mont. 59601. A small, personal service.

in the U.S. One point given on a system that 20,000 new homes equipped with water systems could save the equivalent of more than 14 million barrels of oil annually by 1985. (Tribune Press by Wayne Arnes)

## Metcalf slate's hearings here and in Billings

HELENA (AP) — Sen. Dan Metcalf, D-Mont., said today that Senate subcommittee will hold two public hearings in Montana, including one in Helena, on the issue of water rights.

One session Aug. 10 in Billings will be held by the subcommittee on parks and recreation on a bill to establish an Athabasca River basin watershed area northwest of Yellowstone National Park.

The other hearing, Aug. 11 in Great Falls, will be held by the subcommittee on public lands and resources and will deal with a bill that would revise the film claim on a large tract of land along the river from a national recreation project.

Metcalf, who serves as both subcommittee chair of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, is returning the hearings in a week or so from his Washington, D.C., office.

He introduced the Athabasca River basin watershed bill last month. It calls for instant wilderness designations of 913,300 acres.

For several years the U.S. Forest Service has maintained two parcels of land known as the Athabasca and Bearhead as permitted areas. They total 40,000 and 230,000 acres, respectively.

Three years ago the agency held public hearings in Montana and Wyoming. Metcalf said the first night revealed wilderness support in the area and expanded Athabasca Basin with wilderness areas.

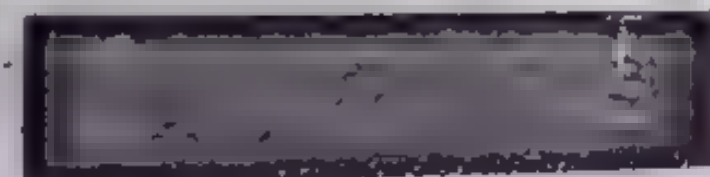
Later, he said, the Forest Service recommended a unified wilderness area of 50,000 acres, while reserving timber on the North Athabasca Range that covers 230,000 acres. Metcalf's bill includes the North Athabasca Range and adjacent areas and recommended by the Forest Service.

The Great Falls hearing will deal with the irrigation bill. Metcalf says would affect about 350,000 acres of Montana farmland.

Current federal law limits to 180 acres the amount of privately owned land for which an individual may receive bureau irrigable water.

The pending bill would establish an equivalent farm size, allowing an increase in acreage where productivity is growing conditions exist.

It is difficult for a Montana farm family to earn a living on 180 acres, given our adverse soil and water conditions, Metcalf said. He thinks the Senate needs to hear from those who use the land and make a living from water from a federal reclamation project.



newspaper photo, July 15, 1972

## I see

CUMMINGS — Son in Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Vaughn. ELDER — Son in Mr. and Mrs. Barry Elder, 40 Sun Plaza. GRUBB — Son in Mr. and Mrs. David Clark, 1001.

WILKINSON — Son in Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wilkins, 4545 B. Hinkley St. THOMPSON — Son in Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Thompson, 100 at Ave. 1.

## MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS

DIETZ, DEAN — Son in Mr. and Mrs. C. Dean Dietz, 1001. Both of Great Falls. NOLE-VANHO-GILL — Michael A. Nolevan, 27 and Linda L. Gill, 24. Both of Great Falls. SHARPE, CAM — John F. Sharpe, 10 and J. T. Dean, 10. Both of Great Falls.

## DEATHS

KNUDSEN — Carl A. Knudsen, 55, 64th St. S. SLETTO — Anna Sletto, 83, Shelby.

## Deaths, funerals

### Carl A. Knudsen

Carl A. Knudsen, 55, 64th St. S., who worked more than 25 years for the city park department, died Thursday in a local hospital where he had been a patient 12 days.

Knudsen was born in Aarhus, Denmark. He came to Campus, Ill., in 1904 and lived there for two years before moving to Chicago, where he married Ellis Skow on Dec. 26, 1907. They moved to Great Falls in 1914 and he worked for the city of Great Falls Park Department from 1913 until his retirement in 1957.

His wife and two sons, Erner and George, preceded him in death. He is survived by daughters Mrs. Sam (Evelyn) Hils, Rose Ann, Bernice, William (Alvin) and Genevieve, and Mrs. James (Lorna) Hoffman. He was a son of Arthur and Cora (Felt) Knudsen, who died in 1907.

Services will be Monday at 10 a.m. at the Chapel of Chimes, 1000 N. 1st St. Ronald Barth officiating. Burial will be in Highland Cemetery.

### Anna Sletto

Anna Sletto, 83, of Shelby died Friday afternoon in a local hospital where she had been a patient five days. She had spent some time in a local nursing home.

She was born in St. Paul, Minn. Survivors include a niece, Helen Lamborn of Great Falls.

Funeral details will be announced by the Burma Funeral Home, Shelby. Local arrangements were handled by the Chapel of Chimes.

## Role of public debated

Several City-County Planning Board members say they are dissatisfied with the explanation of city and county commissioners about the content of a general housing policy recently adopted.

A proposal to have the county a survey review a portion of the policy was defeated on a voice vote at Tuesday's regular planning board meeting.

The disputed passage calls for city and county governments to promote the expansion of the role of the public housing authority or the city will be likely to be withdrawn for the housing problems of the whole city.

Board member Vernon Frank, Tuesday the passage is "inconceivable within itself" and amounts to "a distrust of the free economy."

Frank said a recent "memo of understanding" from city and county commissioners did nothing to clear the passage.

The policy is part of the goals and objectives for publicly housing development by the Citizens' Housing Committee and adopted March by the city and last month by the county.

Planning board members were asked to give a report of progress which said they believed the role of the public housing authority should be limited to public housing projects and that the authority should not assert in the private housing market.

In response, city and county commissioners approved the five-paragraph "memo of understanding" last week.

The memo says the policy does call for the housing authority to

## Contract to

Both sides exchanged brief public statements Friday but no negotiations were held as the strike of union employees against the city went on its second day.

Negotiations with the Public Employees Union Council, representing striking employees, are scheduled resume at 10:30 this morning.

Representatives of Teamsters Local 6 were unavailable for negotiations Friday for the second straight day.

City Manager Chris Cherches negotiations have been continuing since a week with unions and city officials. Members said he expected to meet with them again next week. Electricians, painters and building inspectors are on strike while police and firemen remained on the job.

Mayor John Buer issued a paragraph statement in response to an open letter appearing in today's Tribune. The advertisement read as follows: "City Employees' strike is a major contribution to





# Grazing misunderstandings abound, Wilderness Society spokesmen say

By THOMAS KOTYNSKI  
Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — There are numerous unfounded and false statements being broadcast about the effect wilderness has on livestock grazing, two spokesmen for The Wilderness Society said in a recent interview.

The wildlife Clinton Meeker, the society's western regional director in Helena, and Phil Tamm, the society's Montana spokesman, said.

Both promised that if the Forest Service tries to use wilderness as an justification for cutting back grazing allotments, it would be fought by The Wilderness Society.

"We'd fight the grazing where appropriate in wilderness areas," Tamm pledged.

They pointed out the Wilderness Act says the grazing of livestock "shall be permitted to continue under national administration in accordance with the public interest."

"That is stronger than what is provided for in our laws and the federal lands where the law provides the grazing may be used," Meeker pointed out.

During the Montana State Legislature, which has had a similar amendment, Tamm said, the wilderness area was not successful.

Meeker said that in the past, federal and state agencies have not been able to agree on a grazing plan, and in some of these areas, the federal government has been unable to develop a plan.

A case at point, he said, is that of the Teton Wilderness Area where there is a grazing plan, but the plan was not approved by the state.

There has been an effort to create a grazing plan in the Teton Wilderness Area, but it has not been approved by the state. Meeker said that the state has been unable to develop a plan for the Teton Wilderness Area, and that the federal government has been unable to develop a plan for the Teton Wilderness Area.

which also say that grazing "shall" be permitted to continue under national administration in accordance with the public interest. Tamm said that the Wilderness Act says that grazing "shall" be permitted to continue under national administration in accordance with the public interest.

Meeker said that the federal government has been unable to develop a plan for the Teton Wilderness Area, and that the state has been unable to develop a plan for the Teton Wilderness Area.

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**SPLASH DISCO**  
City of Great Falls  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
**Mitchell Pool**  
9:00 p.m.-12:00 midnight  
July 22, 1977  
Disco with Mike Connors from KEIN  
Join in with the Parks and Recreation Department  
Swimming and Dancing  
**\$1.00 charge per person**  
All ages welcome

In Our Lobby —  
Display by  
**Evans'**  
**Woodcrafts**  
Great Falls Federal  
Savings & Loan

See how —  
**Daily Interest**  
— earns you more!

**Trustees vote to reopen Dixon school**



**11 a.m. to 9 p.m.**

The study is one of the least-cost options for disposing of solid waste. In northeastern Montana, the waste consists of the 12 solid waste landfills and only nine of the 12 permits have only 1 year to complete with state landfill regulations anyway.

The state health department has adopted a five-year program whereby all remaining landfills shall be operated in strict accordance with regulations by mid-1973. This comprehensive schedule was mandated by federal law in 1971.

Harry Parmeter, an environmental engineer with the plans and engineering firm of Burkam & Richardson, who \$27,000 is available under the Solid Waste Management Act for detailed planning by individual cities of the state, estimated in the statewide study that \$270,000 is available from the state during the first year of this biennium and \$100,000 in the second year.

Under another related plan said Parmeter, \$2 million is available from a revolving fund for actual implementation of the program. He is said to be using the master planning money. The revolving fund cash, he added, may be used for design and helping in cell bonds but not for actual construction.

In order to apply for the funds, Parmeter said, city council members or advisory committees are required to submit support for the upgrading plan. Such a letter of intent is forwarded to the state along with the planning grant application and the ultimate local plan, if found workable, must be implemented.

After the grant is made, the state participates in the decision of a consultant to work out the details of the plan. The state, however, does not get involved in an owner-operator role.

Whether the state plan has a law directing local governments what they must do in terms of waste management. Instead, the state plan provides to local governments the means to determine and implement a system that best fits their needs and desires. The only stipulation for any local plan or system is that the waste generated in its area must be disposed of in an

approved

In its application review process, the state health department will take into consideration the communities that include the largest population. It will also take the largest number of persons into account. In the future, the department will place more emphasis on providing the means and aid to the communities and states to deal with solid and public health concerns.

It should include a type of waste recovery in those facilities that a landfill prohibits a local government may choose not to implement the recovery recovery system and still be eligible for a grant. The local government will be responsible for determining the details of the plan.

Applicants for the landfill upgrading plan will be funded in the order in which they complete the necessary documentation and secure all permits and approvals and commitments for a plan.

Applicants have to supply information relating to site location, hydrology, climatology and soil conditions.

Provision machinery and solid waste treatment facilities have to be designed, constructed and operated in strict accordance with state and federal regulations and standards.

The land-use planning grants are restricted recovery projects can be used for contract negotiations between entities, professional engineering and cost estimates, administrative costs, professional fees, etc. with energy users and waste suppliers. Financial feasibility studies by a technical consultant and legal consultation, machine and reviews of construction.

The plan is a grant for individual and statewide land use planning and waste management. The plan is a grant for individual and statewide land use planning and waste management. The plan is a grant for individual and statewide land use planning and waste management.

With the money, and applied to for the state, the state will be able to fund the state plan. The state will be able to fund the state plan. The state will be able to fund the state plan.

## 30 million more wilderness acres possible, says ag aide

SPOKANE (AP) — Thirty million acres is about the limit that is likely to be added to the existing 14 million acres of land designated as wilderness in the United States, says AIAA, Agriculture Secretary Rupert E. Carter.

Carter, the official in charge of wilderness preservation, said the environmentalists should trust the U.S. Forest Service to make the right decisions on proposals to establish new wilderness areas.

It's not the Nixon-Bush administration's policy when they were told to produce timber and to help with the environment," he said. The Forest Service has a difficult job ahead of it in trying to weigh and assign a long list of priorities to meet the needs of the nation.

Carter answered questions at a conference of environmentalists at the end of a fact-finding tour of the

Pacific Northwest. At an earlier news conference he said, "I don't consider wilderness to be a lockup but something is preserved for future generations."

Backcountry areas like the Idaho Primitive Area, the Smoky Mountains region of Montana and parts of Alaska deserve wilderness protection, Carter said.

He added that the Agriculture Department supports the idea of a wilderness area in central Idaho. "I don't know what the name is but it's 10 million acres proposed by Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, a former governor of that state."

Carter also said he opposes removing the Forest Service from the Agriculture Department, a proposal dating back more than 40 years. He favors giving biologists and landscape architects "more clout" in the traditionally timber-oriented agency.

and health is expected to be a major factor in the future. The state health department will take into consideration the communities that include the largest population. It will also take the largest number of persons into account.

In the future, the department will place more emphasis on providing the means and aid to the communities and states to deal with solid and public health concerns. It should include a type of waste recovery in those facilities that a landfill prohibits a local government may choose not to implement the recovery recovery system and still be eligible for a grant.

## Northern Tier draws criticism at pipeline inquiry

VANCOUVER (AP) — A proposal by Northern Pipeline Co. for a pipeline through the state of Washington has drawn criticism from local residents and environmentalists. The pipeline would cross the state of Washington and enter the state of British Columbia.

Jack Cassidy, Kitimat Pipeline Co. project manager, said the inquiry, the most serious criticism he is under, is that the pipeline would be a major environmental impact.

Cassidy also said that Kitimat Pipeline Co. would be a major environmental impact.

The pipeline would be a major environmental impact. The pipeline would be a major environmental impact. The pipeline would be a major environmental impact.

The pipeline would be a major environmental impact. The pipeline would be a major environmental impact. The pipeline would be a major environmental impact.

The pipeline would be a major environmental impact. The pipeline would be a major environmental impact. The pipeline would be a major environmental impact.

## Inventors given more time for initial evaluation

OTTAWA (AP) — The Center for Innovation has extended its deadline for receiving proposals to be evaluated during the initial evaluation process.

The new cut-off date is July 30. Officials said response was such that CFI decided an extension was necessary to allow inventors sufficient time to complete their applications.

Over 600 letters with application forms have been sent to inventors in the Old West Region. "And the response to these letters has been excellent," the CFI said in a prepared statement.

Inventors whose projects are selected in the initial evaluation process will be given first priority in obtaining the necessary assistance to successfully complete their project, the announcement said.

under the state health department. The state health department will take into consideration the communities that include the largest population. It will also take the largest number of persons into account.

## Travel unit books mini pow-wow for 60 foreign agents

OTTAWA — The Travel Promotion Unit of the Ministry of Transport is sponsoring a mini pow-wow for 60 foreign travel agents in Ottawa. The pow-wow will be held at the Ottawa Convention Center.

The first group of agents will be held on July 10. The second group will be held on July 11. The third group will be held on July 12. The fourth group will be held on July 13.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

### Anniversaries

10TH ANNIVERSARY PARTY for Lois and George and July 22nd at 7:00 pm at the "Red Fox" 120 N. on the Highway. All friends and relatives invited.

### Announcements

DAILY DEVOTIONAL FROM THE BIBLE. Call anytime day or night. Dial 432-1122.

1973 G.F. MI CLASS REUNION, July 27, 28, 29. Mainstream Officers Club. MUNICIPAL BAND, 7:30 PM. Classic Auto Club. Open.

PARENTS WITHOUT PARTNERS. General meeting on July 27 at 7:30 at the G.F. Mi Class. Federal Services and Loan 2314 St. and 10th Ave. S. in the basement. There will be a guest speaker.

CLOSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. BREATH OF LIFE CHAPEL.

MOOSE LODGE. Social entertainment every Wed. 8 PM. Members and guests.

Great Falls Tribune, July 20, 1972



## Lewistown car gives up cache of dynamite

LEWISTOWN — Two cases of dynamite were exploded here Friday morning after being discovered in an abandoned car in a residential area of Lewistown.

Officials here called an Army ordnance experts from Salt Lake City to trigger the explosives.

The discovery of the dynamite came about through a peculiar set of circumstances.

Members of a family from out of town came to the city to settle an estate. A part of the estate was the car, which reportedly had not been used for several years. When the trunk was opened Thursday, the 30 sticks of dynamite were found.

An official said the explosive could have been in the car for as long as five years. The nitroglycerin that is part of the dynamite had begun to leak through the body of the vehicle. The machine had been owned by an elderly miner, the official said, but he could provide no clue as to how it came to be in the car.

The Army people were called in especially to detonate the material. This was accomplished at a gravel pit at the airport here.

Officials declined to release the name of the deceased miner or the members of the family who came here to settle the estate.

## Stockwater storage regs eased

HELENA (AP) — A stockwater reservoir or groundwater pit may now be constructed without a permit under two conditions, Natural Resources Director John C. Orth said Friday.

The conditions are that the amount of water to be stored is less than 15 acre-feet and that the source of the water must be other than a perennial stream.

However, he said, an application for a water-use permit must still be made to the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation before beginning construction. Also, the date the application is received, by the state department is still to be the priority date of the water right.

Orth said the change results from a 1977 amendment to the Montana Water-Use Act.

"The advantage of this system is that an application can be sent and the water development started whenever a contractor is available in the local area," he said. "Before, construction was delayed until the department had processed the application and issued a permit."

He said a danger in the new procedure is that the department, in reviewing the application, could discover that earlier water rights would be adversely affected. In such a case, the new construction might have to be modified or scrapped, Orth said.

The Water-Use Act mandates pro-

tection of existing rights, he said, adding, "If the new development means that downstream users can't get their water, the department will either deny the permit or issue one requiring a bypass—device—to allow unobstructed passage of water to those who have prior claims."

Orth said there is only one other case in which a new use of water or construction of water works without a permit is legal. That's in the case of groundwater appropriations of under 100 gallons a minute.

"In all other cases, users who begin appropriating water without a permit can be charged with a misdemeanor," he said.

## Grazing fears not true, says Metcalf

HELENA (AP) — A Montana cattle industry spokesman is mis-stating the impact of the proposed Montana Wilderness Study bill on grazing, says U.S. Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont.

Metcalf said in a statement from his Washington, D.C., office Friday evening that his bill would not lead to the curtailment or elimination of grazing privileges in areas covered by the legislation. "That simply is not true," he said.

The bill has been attacked by the Montana Stockgrowers Association by way of its executive secretary, Mone Tegen.

"In the first place," Metcalf said, "mine is a study bill. It does not create a single acre of wilderness. It simply calls for a study which may or may not lead to wilderness designation."

Secondly, Metcalf said, the current wilderness legislation specifically provides for continuation of grazing rights if the managing agency — in this case the U.S. Forest Service — deems it appropriate.

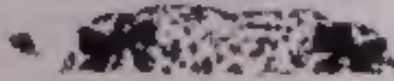
Metcalf referred to a letter "from Forest Service Chief McGuire which made two essential points. On the subject of diminution of grazing rights, the letter states flatly: 'No

curtailments in numbers permitted to graze in wilderness have been made because of wilderness classification'."

Metcalf said the federal official added that maintenance of range improvements and installation of additional improvements are authorized when necessary to protect wilderness values.

"Montana ranchers who now see this high country for grazing should be especially aware of the latter point," Metcalf said. "They should not be misled by those who purport to be experts on the Wilderness Act but are, in fact, using the arguments for political purposes."

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m and politics should not be emotionalism and irrationality have no place in either. Both revealed at the IWY conference me, making it an unrealistic view.

BATES, Manhattan

## I join sexism battle

men who have been elected to national Women's Year can may find that their acknowledgment may backfire. Their attempt at the leaders in each state who ousted and promoted IWY has actually as planned by Phyllis & Co.

me of IWY will probably remain in, but it will become a different in an entirely different pur- granted, the new group will the mailing list, the machinery a fame of the organization intransigent, but the consolidation anti-ERA, pro-illegal- force will only serve to unify & of us.

who believe in the equality of sex (and more significantly, of the economic classes) will last, wake up to the fact that him is not going to take care of those of us who have the whole of sexism are going to have to us of our concerns.

if we had lost the fervor with we first welcomed the notion men had as much right to fulfill potential as have men. Some are afraid of being branded as "homonists," men-haters or "muders" — none of which we are right we could leave the struggle lands of the underpaid workers, used wives, the mothers of un- children, the lower and day others and those who suffered both sexual and racial dis- at once. We thought we er them every the ball since the com most directly affected.

see that we cannot get by with



I don't want to spend even a day of my comfortable life this way. I would far rather stay home with my husband (whom I love) and my children (whom I planned, wanted and have always enjoyed) than go to meetings (which I hate) and defend my neither-black- nor-white position on abortion (which I hate almost — but not quite — as much as I dread the return of back- ally hangery for the women who can't afford good doctors). There is no subject which I enjoy discussing less.

I don't want to fail in the cause, but now these women whom I believe in have now become fanatically organized and dedicated to a goal that I believe is wrong. I can no longer sit idly by on the sidelines.

Ladies, it would be nice if 18 hours a day of hard work were enough to get the job done at home, office, school, church, store and all of the other groups that haunt our consciences — but it is not. Some of us are going to have to give more. Please, God, if possible let it be someone else, not me. But if there aren't enough somebody else — then make me willing to pick up whatever snail I have and join the battle for a more perfect society.

REP. POLLY HOLMES, Billings

## Develop Wadsworth Park

After reading the news release of the park board July 23, I feel, as a long-time Wadsworth resident, that the board is taking a very short-sighted view on the Wadsworth Park project.

There has been an improvement of the area for the general public in 40 years. Now the Corps of Engineers has offered to level all the area, seed all not used for take in grass in the plans I have seen, which are available to the board if they were interested in looking. The plans show an area of about 240 acres, of which the corps would use about 54 acres for a lake about 18 feet in depth.

I fail to see how this could be anything but an improvement of this area. As of now, it consists of very poor vegetation, old car bodies, garbage and general junk all along the river.

good recreation spot for all of very little time behind a good lake.

2 D MILBURN, 2013 3rd Ave. SW

## Wilderness for the few

In the July 13 Tribune, writer Edward Spitzer makes a vigorous appeal for more wilderness areas. He correctly states that these wilderness areas should be sufficiently large for at least a week's trip with no increasing of one's load, that visitors must depend "on their own efforts for survival," that there be no permanent inhabitants nor roads or mechanical conveniences. But, in an apparent bid for mass support, the writer loses sight of the purpose of wilderness that he had so aptly described.

His attempts to show that anyone, trying to get away from it all, can have the wilderness experience he describes just for the asking as if "belongs to all of us forever." Such is not the case. Such a trip takes a lot of preparation, enough supplies and the physical stamina to pack them for own or hire horses) to stay a week in the back country. Or one must have the experience to live off the land. The ability to test oneself for survival doesn't increase with more leisure time. The more affluent, of course, can have an outfitter to do all the work.

In any event it is not the purpose of wilderness to set aside areas that any Tom, Dick or Harry can use. They go in places (national and state parks, Fish and Game Department camps) that are managed for people. The purpose of wilderness is to keep a large area pristine and pure for nature to take its course and man merely to observe. It is meant to keep out miners, loggers, vehicles, dams, improvements and inexperienced visitors. Wilderness is for the few and that is what it's meant to be.

Some 5.3 million acres are now in wilderness status or under study to possibly become so, including areas to possibly be roadless. Most of this is on public land in western Montana.

The problem of those of us interested in wilderness is not about what it is but rather how much land should be taken out of multiple use production (including recreation) and placed in a single use category (for relatively few people now and in the future). Montana's economic life depends on natural resource development. Fifty percent of the jobs in western Montana depend on productive forests. Many others such as mining, livestock grazing, water development depend on the use of public land. Also many thousands of people want the outdoor experience of camping and hiking in mountain scenery without the rigors of the wilderness.

There is no denying the proper role of wilderness but how far do we go in denying the use to others?

JOHN J. BAUCUS, Helena

## Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

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Vice President and Editor

THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially in the news columns.
2. Express the editorial opinions of The

Doesn't do anything.

THE RUSSIANS BELIEVE — or at least profess to believe — that Carter is under great public pressure to come to terms with them.

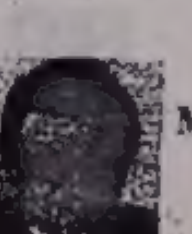
That it is presumably why they represent U.S. Soviet relations as being much worse than Carter described them in a speech to southern elected officials in Charleston, S.C. — which was, incidentally, a way of saying that you don't have to go to a foreign policy association meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria to claim on our place in the world.

Jimmy Carter can do anything he likes in dealing with the Russians. It isn't like Israel, where a large and emotional constituency is watching over his shoulder every minute to see he does right by the homeland. The Americans who left Russia couldn't wait to get out of there.

The American public can take detente or leave it alone. They never bought Henry Kissinger's "gotterdammerung" declarations that it was either detente or nuclear war.

Great Falls Tribune, July 28, 1977

## STUCK AGAIN



## Mark Russell On T-shirt

I may be qualified for an entry in the Guinness Book of World Records. While at a beach crowded with young people, I saw someone wearing a plain T-shirt.

For a long time "Aldon" was in a considerable, selling these more concerned.



## Roadless area reviews set in 10 cities

The U. S. Forest Service will hold 30 public workshops across Montana in early August, including one in Great Falls, in conjunction with its new roadless area review.

The roadless areas in Montana's national forests have been inventoried under the new review, but the Forest Service is seeking to verify its inventories with the assistance of the workshop participants. Some roadless areas may have been missed during the inventory and areas with significant developments may have been mistakenly inventoried as roadless.

Maps showing the inventoried roadless areas in the Forest Service's

Northern Region, which includes all of Montana, will be available at the workshops.

During the next year the Forest Service will be studying these roadless areas. Relying on a set of guidelines the Forest Service will determine which areas should be designated wilderness, which should be studied further and which should be freed for other uses.

At the workshops the Forest Service will ask the participants to rank suggested guidelines in their order of importance. Participants may also suggest guidelines of their own. Some of the suggested guidelines include

"need for more wilderness near population centers," "need to make significant energy resources available for extraction," "need to provide areas for motorized or intensive recreational uses," and "need for more wilderness having opportunities for physical or mental challenge."

The workshop in Great Falls will be held at 7 p.m. Wednesday in the Rainbow Room of the Rainbow Hotel. Other workshops to be held in the state include: Missoula and Helena, Tuesday; Kellapell, Wednesday; Libby and Butte, Aug. 4; Dillon, Aug. 8; Bozeman, Aug. 18, and Billings and Hamilton, Aug. 11.

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# Half of studied forest land expected to be roadless

MISSOULA (AP) — A study done by Burlington Northern indicates that wide land-use planning completed on more than half the national forests in Montana, alone 50 per cent of the lands now planned will remain roadless.

Another 12 per cent will be nearly roadless, permitting timber harvesting by helicopter, cable systems or other techniques that require no roads, the study indicates.

Don Serletten, land management director for Burlington Northern's Rocky Mountain district, said last week that BN derived the figures from a review of all completed draft and final impact statements on Forest

Service planning units in the state.

However, environmentalists say that Forest Service planners have concentrated on planning the roadless areas first, to open roadless acreage that may be suitable for timber harvest.

John Towney of the Environmental Information Center in Helena said Friday he hadn't seen the BN report.

"The only way I can come up with 50 per cent of the national forests already planned remaining roadless is by including all the (grudent) roadless areas," he said.

BN owns about 800,000 acres of land in Montana, of which 700,000 acres is considered commercial tim-

berland. Forest Service land use plans will directly affect the company's use of land.

According to the BN study, planning is completed or nearly done on about 57 per cent of the 18,344,786

## Man killed when struck by train

DEER LODGE (AP) — A retired engineer for the Milwaukee Road was struck and killed by a Burlington Northern freight train Saturday morning two miles west of Avon.

Powell County Coroner Clayton Jewell said that Jackson L. Davey, 76, of Deer Lodge was killed at about 11 a.m. as he was walking westward carrying fishing gear along some railroad tracks. A westbound train moved around a slight curve, Jewell said, the train engineer and a brakeman suddenly saw Davey but could not avoid hitting him.

Davey was born in Garnet, now a ghost town near Bearmouth. He and his wife Violet resided in the upper Deer Lodge valley until 1947. He then started working for the Milwaukee Road and retired as an engineer in 1965.

Davey's survivors include his widow, one daughter, four sisters and five grandchildren.

## Idaho crash kills man, injures wife

GRANGEVILLE, Idaho (AP) — A Florida man was killed and his wife injured Friday when their single-engine aircraft apparently stalled shortly after takeoff and plunged into a heavily wooded mountainside.

Idaho County Sheriff's Sgt. Guy Arnesen said Douglas Eugene Mullins, 58, of Ft. Pierce, Fla., was killed instantly and his 31-year-old wife Doris, 31, injured.

She was flown by a forest service helicopter to St. Joseph hospital at

acres handled by the state Forest Service.

Towney said that of 219 Montana roadless areas comprising 5.2 million acres identified in the 1972 Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, only 10 comprising 1.8 million acres were chosen as new study areas.

The remaining 209, he said, were assigned other uses.

"Somewhere between 30 and 219 there's a proper balance," Towney said. "Roughly what we're talking about are the last roadless areas in the state."

The Forest Service oversees slightly less than one-fifth of all lands in the state. Most national forest lands are in western Montana.

The Forest Service now is conducting RARE II, another roadless area review.

The second study was ordered by the Carter administration to check timber industry complaints that planning was slow in some roadless areas.

Environmental groups have criticized RARE I and have stalled implementation of some plans, fearing that the Forest Service had manipulated certain roadless proposals or failed to investigate others.

RARE II is meant to determine which roadless areas should be preserved and which should be developed. Congress then would make the final decision by passing laws to end further appeals.

## Meet our new Manager Escrow Officer ...



Sue Todd, former First Montana Title Assistant manager and escrow officer, has been named manager of the Great Falls one company. She is a Great Falls native and also had title experience in California.

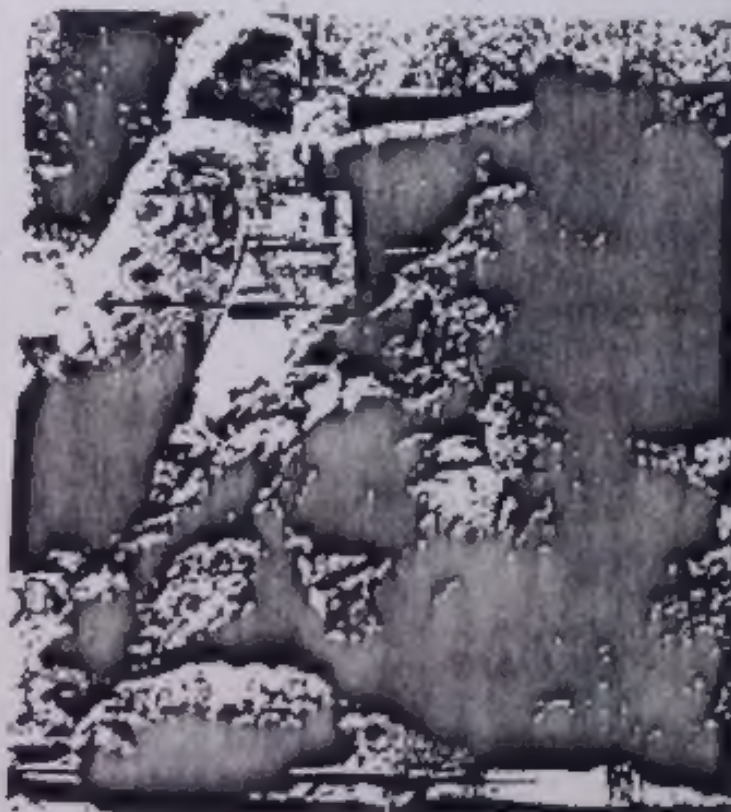
Betsy Connolly is new escrow officer at First Montana Title Co. of Great Falls. She was formerly office manager of a local lending agency where she worked extensively with real estate transactions. Betsy and her husband Doug, an employee of Mountain Bell, have two children.

Title insurance protects you against faulty titles, when you are an owner, lender or purchaser of real estate. Qualified personnel, like Sue and Betsy, can help you all your real estate transactions: closings, escrows, title insurance, and abstracts.

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THE POWER OF SELECTION — Jim Embleton, Fairfield, current world champion cow chip chucker, looks over a hand-selected crop of organic Irish moss Saturday at State Fair. Embleton, who set the world record of 111 lbs. 12 oz. for the